

The Hebrew.

"The Eternal Life He planted amongst us." — עולם נטע בתוכנו

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The Hebrew

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THE IDEA.

THE TRAVELING CLERK.—CHAPTER I.

In 1809, the period when this history began, there was in merry England, as it is facetiously called, for nothing can be less merry to a stranger than its gloomy sky, misty landscapes and grave looking inhabitants; there was in England, or rather in its colossal metropolis, a first-class French hotel, situated in the very centre of the West-End, in Leicester Square, and bearing the significant title of Hotel de Paris. The proprietor, Mr. Durand, was as well known by all tourists, gourmets and traveling clerks of that time as Chevre is now on the continent. His celebrity was by no means undeserved; for he combined in his person all the qualifications which constitute the man of genius. Housewife in the morning, chief cook at noon, jovial talker at the dinner table, perfect gentleman in his saloon, you would never have recognized in the thin, elegant figure, dressed in a complete black suit, the alert factotum you had seen before in white apron and cap, armed with the classic spoon, commanding his numerous scullions, like the general at the head of his army.

At the moment we introduce him to our readers, he is pacing his vast dining-room, with his hands behind his back, surveying nimbly with his sharp little grey eyes, all the movements of his waiters in their preparations for the famous table-d'hôte. The habitual and transient boarders begin to make their appearance, and gradually fill all the seats round the sumptuous table. As there are among them five personages who will play a conspicuous part in this narrative, we will devote a few lines to their external portraiture.

Towards the upper end of the table sits a little, dark-complexioned, elderly man, with a straight, well formed nose, and sparkling black eyes. His dress and deportment are those of a well-bred Frenchman. Opposite to him, you will recognize at once an emigre, (very numerous at that period in London,) by his wig, a side-de-pigeon, and his coat a la Francaise. The third individual next to him, with the enormous mustaches, cropped hair and straight buttoned frock coat, is an officer on the retired list. At the other end, are two young men of striking appearance. One, known at the hotel as a traveling clerk, is a tall, stoutly built, unburied, jolly looking fellow; the other, his seeming companion, attracts all eyes by his remarkably fine features, of an oriental type, his lofty bearing, and elegance of manners, but especially by a melancholy cast of countenance and a fixed, magnetic glance almost unbearable.

As it is usual on such occasions, nothing was heard at first but the noise of forks and knives and the bustle of attendants. But that forced silence could not be of long duration in a company mostly composed of Frenchmen. As soon as coffee and liquors were put on the table, the conversation became general and ebullient. Suddenly, and as if by common consent, there was a profound silence, in order to listen to two well matched orators discussing, at the highest pitch of their voices.

"Yes, I maintain," said the emigre, "that Napoleon, great as he appears in the eyes of many, can and has committed as big blunders as any raw recruit could before a great battle."

"And I maintain," rejoined the little Frenchman, "that with all due respect, you are a perfect ass."

"That's more easily said than proved."

"I'll prove it, gentlemen! I appeal to your judgement. Here is the point in question: You all know that Napoleon, by a recent decree, has convoked all the Jewish notabilities of France, with the mission of frame a new ritual, more in consonance with the progressive spirit of our age. That body called Sanhedrin, has given the greatest satisfaction in high quarters, and there is a talk of removing at once their civil and political disabilities. Now, my friend here, who is a staunch supporter of the ancient regime, as you can easily perceive by his snuff colored frill and powdered wig, (a laugh,) my friend thinks that the world will crumble to pieces if that measure is carried."

"It is my firm opinion," said the emigre, in drawing himself up and looking big.

"And may I ask on what ground that opinion is founded?" said the young man with the singular glance.

"On what ground?"

"Why, sir, you may as well ask on what ground St. Peter of Rome is founded. I could adduce a thousand grounds; but I will confine myself to one, and it is this: Follow well my argument. The Jew is, was and always will be a devout worshiper of the calf of gold. It is his nature to grasp, covet, absorb and monopolize everything and everywhere. He is cunning, enduring, unshaken and never swerving from the great object of his life—the acquisition, per fas et nefas, of wealth. Now, if in spite of all the obstacles thrown in his way by legitimate distrust, he has been able to gain

the commercial ascendancy we witness, what will he not achieve if we enlarge his sphere of action? I, therefore, do say, that a government absurd enough to emancipate such a set of men prepares a cataclysm and the ruin of commerce!"

A general burst of laughter greeted this singular conclusion, but his opponent having risen to speak, a deep silence ensued.

"I must confess, sir," said he, "that I expected something more novel. If your opposition to the measure alluded to rests on no other ground than on the old, hackneyed recrimination of interested parties, than the Israelites of France may congratulate themselves, for those recriminations are in fact their greatest pang." According to your own admission, they have wrested the sceptre of commerce from the hands of their competitors, in spite of the enormous difficulties, created by unjustifiable and barbarous prejudices; and you conclude against all logic, that the causes which have produced those results ought to be maintained!

The fact is, sir, there is no remedy against the evil you complain of, (if evil there is.) No clerical or secular tyranny, no persecution of any kind will deter them from pursuing the course dictated by self-preservation. This is so true that the famous bill of exchange, that great medium of all commercial transactions, has been invented by them, when fanaticism was raging at its height. There is no other remedy against their dreaded competition than to imitate them, than to emulate their enterprise, ingenuity and perseverance! But is it not a shame, that in our century, in this boasted land of freedom, in the midst of well educated men, it should still be necessary to contend for such obvious, evident truths; that it should be necessary to vindicate the rights of a portion of mankind made of the same clay as all others, sprung from the same soil, because, ferociously, it happens that an individual was born in the womb of a Jewess, instead of a Christian, because—

"Bless me! with what warmth you speak of the Jews!"

"He pleads his own cause," said here the officer. "Are you not a Jew?"

"Israelite, if you please."

"Israelite, or Jew, it's all the same."

"It is so little the same, that I positively forbid the qualification."

"And why?"

"Because in its present acceptation, that word implies an insult."

"Pooh! pooh! I don't mean to offend you! I merely ask you whether you are Jew?"

"And by what right? If I did put to you the query, Are you a Catholic? would you not find the question highly impertinent?"

The case is different. Under whatever denomination we may go, we all belong to the great Christian family, owner of the land, whilst you are a foreign sect—at the utmost, only tolerated by the State.

"It's false. Ignorance and prejudice may say so, but unbiased minds never admit that; and I, for my part, spurn such a doctrine with all the indignation and contempt I am capable of."

"Oh! you take it very high, my proud youngster."

"I take it as I ought. The time is gone by when any uncouth clown could trample with impunity on unoffending Jews."

"And you are, I suppose, the paladin that is going to fight their battle? Gentlemen, allow me to introduce the new champion of Judaism. Ha, ha, ha! On my soul! The lad is spirited. Well, I like him the better for it. But hark ye, my friend: I will give you a little advice. If an old blade like myself can afford to listen to the fanfaras of a hair-brained youth, that's no reason he should abuse the privilege. Keep, therefore, your well-oiled tongue in bridle, or by the wig of the gentlemen here present, I'll nail you against that wall like a roasted goose on the spit of papa Durand."

At this brutal provocation all eyes were turned towards the young man, who with the greatest coolness drew from his coat a beautiful little pocket pistol, and was going to cock it, when his companion, who during this rapid altercation had been looking intensely at the officer, suddenly rose, with a sarcastic smile: "There is no occasion to use such weapons—my oil-tongue shall do the business," and turning towards the officer: "Mr. Capucenus, will you do me the favor to take a walk to Charing-Cross—it will benefit your digestion."

These plain words, the meaning of which nobody could understand, fell upon the bully like a thunderbolt. He grew ghastly pale; his eyes seemed to start from their sockets in utter amazement, and he stammered out, "What—what—do you—say?"

"I say, to make yourself scarce, unless you wish me to acquaint the honorable company with your early history!"

"Thousand bullets! And if you do?"

"Come, come, none of your impudence, Bagnone, sirrah! and never indulge again in such swaggering, in my presence."

To the astonishment of all present, the brave in a perfect paroxysm of rage, rushed out of the room. Mr. Durand, who, like the rest, had been taken quite by surprise by this unexpected and extraordinary scene, now endeavored to allay the excitement in addressing his guests in turn, but nobody would listen to him, and the whole company broke up in tumult and confusion.

CHAPTER II.

We must now request our readers to follow us to the apartment of the two young men, where, very likely, we shall obtain a clue to the mysterious hints thrown out in the foregoing chapter.

The youngest, whom we shall call Selig, stands before the chimney with one arm resting on the mantelpiece, and following, with a smile the movements of his companion, named Mayer, who walks up and down the room, gnawing his nails—a certain sign, with him, of intense pre-occupation. Stepping suddenly, and folding his arms, he says, in an animated though respectful tone, "Well, Master Selig, you are saucer now, I suppose; you have played once more the Don Quixote, and made a fool of yourself. The fellow is a dangerous rascal,

and will never forgive me. I have called him by his real name, a name inscribed in the archives of the police of Vienna. Here, in England, he may do us injury."

"Well, and if he does? What then?"

"You don't care? But where, and when, will all this end? Can't you take men as they are, and must you needs pick a quarrel with the first great ruffian that will curse your path? Will you reform mankind, and sweep away, all at once, deep-rooted, secular prejudice? But for my interference, there might have been bloodshed; and what, I ask you, would then become of your old doting father, your loving sister, and your humble servant, who has assumed the heavy responsibility of bringing you back and sound?"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL COMMITTEES OF THE ALLIANCE ISRAELITE UNIVERSELLE.

1st HALF-YEAR 1870.

[CONCLUDED.]

Hundreds of others, for reasons which it is useless to mention, are not in a position to return and are forced to live in a state of squalid misery that has no parallel and which are powerless to alleviate. All wait anxiously and impatiently for the day when they can leave for the United States, for such a one would be a veritable day of deliverance for them. If then we do not speedily receive news of the formation of a Committee in America we shall have to do our best in favoring a partial emigration. We therefore call upon all the Committees, heads of communities, people in office or private persons and in particular to the local Committees of the Alliance, to the Sub-Committees of the "Gemeinschaft," to the editors of the Jewish journals whether in America or Europe to direct public attention to our work, not alone for the purpose of getting for us subscriptions annual or otherwise, but calling upon them to aid us in all the tasks which devolve upon us. For the last two years the situation of our Russian brethren is occupying public attention. What we ought and wish to do is known to everyone.

It is not to remedy a local and passing evil; no, the sufferings which we are called on to relieve, the evils that we seek to do away with have been eating away the life of our brethren for many a century and their causes are but too well-known to everyone. We would wish that our work should go to the very base of the evil, we would construct a new foundation and we would raise thereon a people worthy of the faith they profess. In our first address we pointed out as one of the causes of this misery—a misery which nothing but emigration can relieve—the very densely crowded population. The project of ameliorating the social condition of our co-religionists of the West of Russia by intellectual culture and a closer frequentation of the schools should not be neglected.

We wait but to see the result of the public subscription to give to as many boys and girls as possible the means of regularly attending school.

Everything done for the growing population will at a later period profit the elder members of the Community.

It was with this motive and seeing the insufficiency of our resources that we took up the idea propounded by the Alliance of appealing to the hearts of our co-religionists in America and Europe, and calling on them to give a new home and a new country to these poor children from whom death and famine have wrenched their natural protectors. The wisdom and the charity of this adoption movement is manifest and it is needless to comment on the words that have been already spoken by the Central Committee.

Countries and people like unto individuals, have often strange and inexplicable destinies. The Israelite Alliance which gives ear to the cries of distress and misery uttered by our co-religionists in the farthest regions of the new as well of the old world, did not occupy itself for some years about its neighbors, who, perhaps wanted help more than anyone else. But once that it done so, once that it has turned its attention to us, we feel ourselves bound in honor to render our work worthy of its patronage and by this means to prepare a human existence for hundreds of thousands of co-religionists who would otherwise be doomed sooner or later to destruction, in spite of the intelligence with which they are endowed.

Dear Co-Religionists! To save our brethren of the West of Russia the duty of all Jews. We should rally together, without any distinction of religious parties—for it has never been sought to touch the religious condition of this population—and put ourselves heart and soul, mind and intelligence at this common work of charity.

Let us to the task with the accustomed devotedness, with the accustomed prudence and above all with the accustomed generosity of Israelite hearts.

The enterprise has been happily begun; let us now join together to carry it on, and if it be the will of God, to bring it one of these days to a glorious conclusion.

Communications of all kinds may be addressed to the Central Committee of the Universal Israelite Alliance, 37, rue de Trevise, Paris; to the undersigned members of the Principal Committee; or if need be to any of the local or Sub-Committees of the Alliance.

We would likewise that the amount of subscriptions with lists of names, the announcement from anyone willing to adopt an orphan, student or an apprentice, (for the last-named be careful to state age and sex of the child to be adopted and also if it be the intention of those adopting it to put it immediately to a trade, school or business), be forwarded to the Central Committee at Paris or directly to us, Koenigsberg (Prussia), June, 1870.

On the part of the Principal Committee:
DR. BARNHEIMER, Rabbi.
S. FINKELBERG, Treasurer.

A GLANCE AT THE PROPHETS.

(By the Misses Rothschild.)

III.—EZEKIEL.

[CONCLUDED.]

The prophets advice and reproof were not limited to the morals of the people; their political errors also excited his indignation and sorrow. He looked with particular disapproval upon their foolish trust in Egypt. In the tenth year after his acceptance of the prophetic mission, he began to raise his voice against Pharaoh, who, in his impotent pride had declared, "My river is my own, and I have made it for myself." During three successive years he told of the doom of that mighty empire, which was now certain to become the spoil of the king of Babylon; once a lion amongst nations, a whale in the wide ocean, and a terror to all mankind, it was destined to fall into the pits dug by the Chaldeans.

Many years elapsed before another date was assigned to the prophets orations. In the meantime, the aspect of the political world had entirely changed. The fruitless struggles for independence, which the doomed tribes had attempted, were all but forgotten; the last echo of the fall of Tyre had died away; and, above all, the Jews, once a powerful nation, were now no more than a small band of discouraged and hopeless exiles scattered over the vast territories of their subduers. Inaction and passive endurance were alone left to the captives.

Yet this pause in the history of the people produced no despondency in the prophetic mind. If the present had no immediate claim upon his interest, his thoughts were engrossed by a future, such as an ardent patriot might have looked and longed for. He therefore now employed his literary powers to sketch these ideal pictures which were suggested both by love for his country and attachment to his faith. Twenty-five years of separation had not dimmed his recollections of his native land, nor effaced the influence which his priestly functions had exercised upon his mind. Therefore, in working out his prophetic compositions he turned to the scenes of his earlier life, not however to that Jerusalem which he had known during the last years of the monarchy, nor to those times of dissension, idolatry, and fanaticism, which had hastened, if they had not caused his country's fall, but to a new Jerusalem which should flourish by a strict allegiance to God's religious and moral ordinances.

In his vivid imagination, and in the midst of it stands the Temple perfect in the smallest detail. Every court, every chamber has its own peculiar use, every stone its meaning. All the dimensions are set down with an accuracy, which point to the days when the Temple shall be erected before the eyes of an eager multitude. However, not the edifice alone is described; the worship and the ceremonies to be performed in the Sanctuary are dwelt upon with equal minuteness. Once more the priests stand in the holy place and offer sacrifices in the name of a devout people. Purified and strengthened, they never again pollute the altars confided to their charge. Their ministrations are worthy of the sanctity of the place.—They themselves, their persons and their lives, are placed under rigid control. The holy seed of Aaron must be distinguished by perfect freedom from all moral and physical stains. These ordinances reflect indeed the time when the Temple was erected by the piety of Solomon, but their resemblance to those early days is less striking than the contrast in which they stand to the practice of the last years of the monarchy, when the simple worship of the pure faith had degenerated either into pomp and vaingloriousness or into the detested rites of idolatry.

In Ezekiel the loftier spirit of the prophet superseded the doctrines of the priest. He declared emphatically that, at the revival of the ancient worship, the ministers of religion should have other duties to perform besides those connected with sacrifices. They should guide the people in the ways of righteousness, and teach them to live so as to merit God's approval and blessing.

The community was once more destined to be strong and united, and the government, though essentially theocratic, was to be placed in the hands of a wise and humble prince, who should not merely be the chief of the state, but also the example of the people in all moral duties. The land was, in equitable proportions, assigned to the different tribes. In fact, the organization of the new state was delineated with as much care and precision as that of the Temple. These descriptions worthily conclude the Book of Ezekiel. They are the productions of a mind which, though appreciating the ancient laws and institutions, shook off the fetters of tradition and clerical presumption. The show the love of the priest for the national worship; but that love is tempered by the prudence of the statesman and patriot.—The hope of the renewal, at some future time, of the greatness of the Hebrew nation, was common to all the prophets, and formed the main source of comfort which sustained them in moments of bitter trial; and it brightened above all the dreary exile of Ezekiel, and strengthened his trust in God's promises and mercy.

Such are the subjects which engaged the prophets' eloquence. But his works contain portions which neither possess any historical allusions, nor are devoted to his favorite theme, the ideal state. Some of them are intended, like the productions of his predecessors, solely to enforce doctrines and humanity, while others, peculiar to Ezekiel, are of a mystical character. Most of his compositions commence with a vision, and some are entirely devoted to the description of supernatural scenes, which are made the medium for conveying Divine commands. All the prophecies of Isaiah and Jeremiah are attributed to a Divine origin with a pious acknowledgement of an Almighty power, all-directing and all-ordaining. The familiar terms, "to him came the word of the Lord" proceeds most of their addresses; they simply indicate a holy inspiration; and in one solitary instance only Isaiah describes a vision. But Ezekiel alludes constantly to a direct inter-

course with the Most High. He not only sees himself transported into the land with which his sympathies are entwined, and describes the distant objects with all the accuracy of an eyewitness; but his prophetic vision, not limited to earthly scenes, follows the Almighty Himself in His heavenly abode.

The chapter in which he relates the most solemn event of his life, his initiation into the prophetic order, is worked out into a minute account of the glory of God appearing in all His transcendent majesty. This personification of God was foreign to the conceptions of the enlightened Hebrews, and the detailed description of the celestial rule was contrary to the mysterious feeling of awe with which they uttered the name and the attributes of the Most High; and they felt a repugnance to an elaborate delineation of spheres which they considered to lie beyond human comprehension. It was consequently, according to Jewish tradition, a matter of long and anxious discussion, at the time when the canonical works were collected, whether the Book of Ezekiel ought to be incorporated in the sacred volume; and it is supposed that it owes its admission into it only to the wise intercession of those who, overlooking its unfamiliar Hebrew notions, laid stress on the sublime moral principles it proclaims.

Many vain attempts have been made at deciphering the images which the prophet portrays, but all speculations on their meaning are gratuitous and ill judged. Those visions show how entirely the writer had shut himself out from the objects that surrounded him; they prove that he communed with God more than with man, and that he was entirely wrapt up in the contemplation of God's majesty.

Unlike most of the prophets, Ezekiel was not burdened with any practical duties. In his small community, there was no political movement to guide, no king to counsel; there was never any immediate claim upon his activity; all his works bear, in their peculiar style, the manifest proof that they were produced in a life of seclusion, where the sounds of strife and of distress reached him only muffled and subdued. They are therefore less emphatic and powerful than orate and rhetorical. They are marked with the stamp of the poet, of the man of thought and isolation, who is not devoted to worldly aims, but to a spiritual existence.

A chief cause of the somewhat fantastic imagery which abounds in his work, may be found in his long sojourn in the Chaldean kingdom. Here he was surrounded by the most extraordinary creations of art and fancy. Greco-Asian figures filled the public places, and all that was marvellous or mystical was readily accepted. These influences account for the changes of style and conception, which are visible in Ezekiel's orations, and stand in striking contrast to the purity and simplicity of preceding writers.

The characteristics of Ezekiel are not limited to his language and his imagination. His ideas and teachings, no less than his peculiar mode of expression, belong to a later stage of Hebrew culture. The doctrines of a life beyond the grave and of resurrection had but gradually been adopted. They had dawned upon the minds of men who, perplexed at the strange and unequal distribution of happiness on earth, questioned the justice of the dispensation which often sent sorrow to the pious, and earthly blessing to the wicked. This problem so naturally suggesting itself to every reflecting mind, remained long without a satisfactory solution. In the course of centuries more spiritual and consolatory ideas were proposed and accepted; and in Ezekiel's time the doctrine of immortality seems to have been generally received. The prophet does not enforce it as a truth to be taught and commented upon, but it was obviously familiar to his mind and must have been current among the people, as he employed it to illustrate, in his usual metaphorical style, the future restoration of the people of Israel. The description belongs to the finest portions of his writings:—

"The hand of the Lord was upon me and carried me out in the spirit of the Lord, and set me down in the midst of the valley which was full of bones; and caused them to pass by me round about: and behold, they were very many in the open valley; and he, they were dry.—And he said to me, Son of man, can these bones live? and I answered, O Lord God, Thou knowest. Again he said to me, Prophesy upon these bones, behold, I will cause breath to enter into you, and you shall live; and I will lay sinews upon you and you shall live up flesh upon you, and cover you with skin, and put breath in you, and you shall know that I am the Lord.—So I prophesied as he commanded me, and the breath came into them, and they lived, and stood upon their feet, an exceedingly great army. Then he said to me, Son of man, these bones are the whole house of Israel, behold they say, Our bones are dried and our hope is lost, we are cut off from our parts; therefore, prophesy and say to them, thus say the Lord God, Behold, O my people, I will open your graves, and bring you out into the land of Israel. And you shall know that I am the Lord, when I open your graves, and put My spirit in you, and you shall live, and I shall place you in your own land; then shall you know that I the Lord have spoken it and performed it, says the Lord."

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SIMON, THE ASMONNEAN, MAKES JUDAH INDEPENDENT.

AFTER GRANT.

The disaster which befell Jonathan and his host at Ptolemais seemed to threaten destruction to the nation. The loss of that leader appeared as grave as had been that of his brother, the Maccabee. But, as Jonathan worthily replaced Judah as chief and guide in the struggle for national existence, another son of Mattathias, Simon, proved a worthy successor to Jonathan. Although far advanced in age, Simon was still full of the enthusiasm and vigor which animated his father and his brother when they first raised the standard of freedom against the Assyrian oppressors of their race and faith. When the people of Jerusalem, dismayed by the fatal news from Ptolemais, and justly dreading the complicity of their Hellenizing brethren with the treacherous foe, gave vent to their despairing feelings in an assembly within the outer precincts of the temple, he addressed them in cheering words, and inspired them with fresh hope and courage. And when he alluded to his brothers, "who died for the sacred treasures and freedom of Israel," his words were stifled in the unanimous shout of the assembly: "Be thou our commander, like Judah and Jonathan, thy brothers!"

Thus lifted up by the confidence of his people, Simon immediately took measures to secure Jerusalem against an attack from either the Syrians or the Hellenists in the Acra. He sent troops to watch Joppa, the nearest seaport, and personally concentrated a force near Adda, in order to repel an invasion from the southern coast, which Tryphon was likely to attempt. This bloody usurper had, in fact, left Ptolemais, with the intention of surprising Judea before it could recover from the terror his murderous deed had inspired. From precaution, however, he carried the captured Jonathan along with him, believing that the sword suspended over his head would do more for him by distracting the Jews than the final deadly blow could do by disheartening them. And when he saw that the Jews had a new chief at their head and were ready to fight, he again had recourse to tricks, and opened negotiations. Pretending to have imprisoned Jonathan only in order to make Judea pay the tribute it owed the Syrian court, he promised his release if the sum claimed was given him, and the captive's two sons were sent to him as hostages. Simon well knew that the wily Syrian would not keep his word, but he could not but make the attempt to ransom his brother. Tryphon received the money and the hostages, but as was foreseen, continued his hostile march. The opposing Jewish force, however, compelled him to take a circuitous route, and to attempt an attack on Jerusalem from the south, and this attempt was frustrated by a severe snow-fall, which rendered the roads through the mountains of Judah impassable. Retiring to the east of the Jordan, he wreaked his rage on his captive, and the youngest and ablest son of Mattathias was no more (143).

On the death of Judah Maccabee, Jonathan saw only a handful of warriors gathered around him, ready to continue the struggle; he was himself a leader without a title; he had no strongholds, and but scanty means of warfare, while he was hard pressed by foreign and internal enemies. The condition of affairs was greatly changed when, after him, Simon took up the leadership. He saw himself at the head of a people aroused to the consciousness of its strength, and determined to maintain and enlarge its acquisitions with all its national energy; he was acknowledged as a prince abroad, and revered as a high-priest at home; he possessed fortresses which checked hostile invasion, and had to contend only with one enemy, whom his predecessor had besides considerable enfeebled. The murder of Jonathan, instead of disheartening the people, only inflamed their desire to avenge the house of the Asmonians on the deadly enemies to whom its heroes fell the victims one after another. And the new leader not only ably executed the task of saving the nation, but extended the boundaries of its country, and conquered its full independence. In this arduous work, which procured him immortal fame, he was aided by four sons, Judah, Johanan, Mattathias, and one whose name has not come down to us. The chronicler of "The Maccabees" justly extols the rule of Simon as one during which the old man spent the evening of life in peace, and the young man rejoiced in his strength, and everyone enjoyed tranquility in the shade of his vine and fig-trees.

Having strengthened and provisioned the fortresses of Judea, Simon opened flattering negotiations with the dethroned Syrian King, Demetrius II., expecting to obtain from him the sanction of the immunity claimed by the Jewish people, and the acknowledgment of the pontifical dignity he had assumed without waiting for an investiture by the Syrian court. Demetrius, who had little to lose, and was desirous of obtaining the aid of the Asmonians for a meditated new enterprise against the usurper Tryphon, unreservedly complied with the demands of the Jewish chiefs, and thus answered the "friend of the King, the elders, and the people": "The golden crown and the purple robe which you have sent us, we have received; and we are willing to conclude a lasting peace with you, and to inform the royal administrators that we relieve you of your debts. What we grant you shall remain firm; the fortresses which you have constructed shall be yours. We remit all offenses you may have committed against us to this day, whether intentionally or unintentionally; we resign the golden crown which you owe us, and abrogate all tributes imposed upon Jerusalem. If any of you are able to enter army, let them enroll themselves, and let there be peace between us." This grant was hailed with joy by the Jews, and this was heightened soon after by the reduction of the remaining strongholds of the Hellenists, the Acra, Gazara, and Beth-zur, and their entire annihilation as a party. The internal foe was thus crushed, new support against the foreigner were gained, and the gratitude and unanimity of the people won. The right of coining money was shortly after obtained by Simon from Antiochus Sidetes, the brother of Demetrius. The independence of Judea was accomplished.—Y. I.

In the library of the Louvre, recently burnt by the insurgents, more than a hundred thousand volumes were destroyed, comprising manuscripts, historical documents, rare editions, all the French or foreign works presented to the Louvre or the Tuileries, or for which the Court had subscribed, portfolios of engravings, collections of photographs of the various public or private galleries, etc.

ABSURDITIES.—Almost all absurdity of conduct arises from the imitation of those whom we cannot resemble.

THE JEWS OF GERMANY.

A war, the horrors and results of which are almost unparalleled in history, has just ceased. A brief but terrible campaign, which decided the fate of empires, thought it extended over but a few months, has closed. Bloody battles, obstinate sieges, movements of almost unexampled strategical difficulty, have marked the course of this marvellous war. And now, after having overthrown a dynasty throned on a powerful army; after having crushed one empire, and indirectly established another; after having destroyed the traditions of a thousand years, the victorious armies have marched home, wreathed with laurel, and have triumphantly entered the capital of the conqueror with all the pomp of war.

France lies bruised and bleeding at the feet of Germany. The sword that once, when half unsheathed, made Europe tremble and sent the hand of every monarch to his hilt, is broken on the blood-stained battle-field. Troop after troop, rank and file, serried squadrons of conquering soldiers, headed by the Emperor King, have entered Berlin amid enthusiastic plaudits, floating banners, and sounds and sights of joy. And how have these results been achieved? Not easily. By all the trials, all the struggles, all the hardships, all the dangers, all the pangs and horrors of a soldier's life. By deeds of valor, by patient endurance, by sad suffering, by mourning, tears and death.

Among the soldiers of the victorious armies there were no braver troops than those who belong to our ancient Faith. The Jewish troops of the Kaiser were among his bravest, his boldest and his best. They took their place side by side with their comrades in the trench, on the battlement, and on the field. They shared with him every peril and every privation. But they did not, and they do not, share with them the reward of courage. This is scarcely to be believed; but it is true. A Jew in Germany—that Germany which his valor has helped to save—just as his industry and skill have helped to enrich her and his genius and abilities to render famous;—that Germany refuses to her Jewish sons in this hour of triumph the sole reward of a soldier—Hope.

No; a Jewish soldier in Germany can attain the rank of corporal; but no higher rank. He carries no field marshal's baton in his knapsack. Whatever be his merits, he must bear his "birth's invidious bar." His Judaism sets him in the reach of the vilest infidel, the most unblushing atheist in the camp. This is incredible. This is the case in a country which affect to be in the vanguard of European nations.

Not long since, moreover, as we reported in our columns, a solemn thanksgiving for victory was ordered throughout Germany. All churches and chapels were ordered to open their gates for this service. The Jews alone were excluded. All that Germany asked was that the Jews should fight for her—should die for her—but not pray for her. Certainly, when this was represented to the Minister of Public Worship he, though not in a very gracious manner, rectified the omission—an omission that ought not to have occurred. But is it surely time that Germany should recognize her Jewish subjects thoroughly and frankly. The unbending toleration and unstinted sympathy which Lutheran Prussia shows to her Catholic subjects ought not certainly to be denied to her Jewish subjects. The liberality evinced towards the Papists of Rheinpreussen ought to be freely extended to the Israelites of Elsass.

Although we do not desire to stoop to material considerations to support an act of justice which should spring from higher motives, still we cannot avoid reminding the German government that the Jewish inhabitants form an important element of the Alsation population. They are prosperous and industrious, and it cannot be unwise to extend to them, as well of course to all Jewish inhabitants of the Empire, a generous and equitable recognition of their citizenship. The Jews are not an ungrateful race; they are loyal, orderly, and patriotic. History bears in its front an anciently traced and deeply graven truth—an historical embodiment of the promise that he who blesteth Israel shall be blest. The nations which have cherished the Jews have prospered; and those which have oppressed them have paid the penalty in degradation, disaster and disgrace.—J. C.

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.—The Odessa riots have again raised the emancipation of the Jews as a question of the day in Russia. The Jews are under the present state of law allowed to settle only in a very limited part of the empire—viz: in Poland and South Russia. South Russia was opened to them only a short time ago. Previously they were confined to Poland which consequently swarmed with Jews.

As soon as the barrier was withdrawn in the southeasterly direction, they emigrated thither in great numbers, and Odessa, formerly inhabited chiefly by a mixed population of Greeks and Italians, in a few years became practically a town of Jews. Most of the landed property in Bessarabia has since passed into Jewish hands. The national press urges the government to admit Jews also in other provinces. Restrained in their present narrow limits it is natural that by their numbers and wealth they will preponderate over the native population, and thus new riots, a bloody war of races and of creeds, must be the necessary consequences. If allowed to disperse over the whole area of the Empire, the Jewish element will remain in an insignificant minority everywhere, and will in no instance occasion discontent. On the contrary, Jewish tradesmen and mechanics, gifted with their proverbial skill, perseverance and thriftiness, will be the bearers of civilization into the vast and uncivilized interior of Russia, and thus add to the power of the empire and of Slavonian rule.

BUTTERWISSE, MAY 18.—As a sign of the progress of the age, it is noteworthy that Dr. Bingerwanger, an eminent physician, has been appointed by the King, District Surgeon. This is the first case on record, where, in Bavaria, a Jew has received this distinction, and we hope the time is not far off, when Jews will be invested with the office of judges from which they are still excluded.

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VULGAR RIDICULE.—Nothing has more retarded the advancement of learning than the disposition of vulgar minds to ridicule viliify what they cannot comprehend.

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(Von Dr. Philippson.)

(Fortsetzung.)

Mittel, der Pestschafftecher.

Mit dem Pestschafftechen beschäftigten sich vor 50 Jahren meistens die Juden. Es gehörte diese Kunst zu den Gewerben, die keiner besonderen Innung eingereiht und ihnen auch deshalb erlaubt wurde. Es waren recht brave Künstler unter ihnen, die mit der größten Geschicklichkeit Wappen in die Steine der Ringe schnitten und wahrhafte Kunstwerke ausführten, weshalb sie sich auch die Gunst der Fürsten und Großen erfreuten und sehr oft als Hofgraveure einen besondern Rang einnahmen. Auf den Messen und Märkten liefen sie mit den verschiedenen Siegeln von Haus zu Haus, von Bude zu Bude um sich Arbeit zu suchen und es gelang ihnen auf diese Weise ihre Familie vollständig zu ernähren. Mittel, der Pestschafftecher, gehörte zwar nicht zu den eigentlichen Künstlern, doch hatte er es wenigstens so weit gebracht, Buchstaben in allen Formen recht verschlungen wiederzugeben, selbst eine Taube, die einen Brief im Schnabel, brachte er geschickt in das Messingplättchen mit dem Motto: Eile, daß du hinfommst! Das war das Schöne, das er in seiner Kunst erreichen konnte und darauf war er auch stolz, denn er glaubte, Niemand auf Gottes weitem Erdball wäre im Stande, ihm dies nachzuahmen, und der Glückliche hielt sich für einen ganzen Kerl. Ein ganzer Kerl war er nun aber im eigentlichen Sinne nicht; ich möchte ihn vielmehr nur ein Achtelmannchen nennen, wenn wir nicht in dem Maße noch zu hoch greifen. Mittel, war die originellste, posteriellste Figur, die mir in meinem Leben vorgekommen, nicht allein seinem Äußeren nach, vielmehr war sein ganzes inneres Wesen der achte Theil eines Menschen. Eine kleine, verwachsene, ewig glühende Gestalt. Noch sehr ich ihn vor mir, den kleinen Pestschafftecher, mit dem großen länglichen Kopf auf dem kleinen Kumpf, mit den großen blaugrauen Augen, mageren Backenknochen, der in ewiger Bewegung mit dem dünnen Gasse verbunden war. Ebenso originell war sein ganzer Anzug. In früherer Zeit trug die kleine Gestalt einen dreieckigen Hut, später eine Mütze, sehr selten ein Halbtuch. Im Winter und Sommer ein graues Mäntelchen, oder einen braunen Frack, kurze Beinkleider und große Stulpenstiefel, welche die langen Füße und dünnen Waden bedeckten. In diesem Aufzuge habe ich ihn oft gesprochen und an seinem Arbeitsstisch gesehen. Er war bis in seinem späten Alter, beinahe von 80 Jahren, immer fleißig, und da er sehr geliebt war, so hatte er sich trotz dessen, daß er für jeden Preis arbeitete ein artiges Stämmchen erspart, um sich bei einer anhänglichen Familie auf Lebenszeit begeben zu können. Jetzt, wo er nun nicht mehr zu arbeiten brauchte, ruhte er dennoch nicht und suchte sich immer wieder aufs Neue Beschäftigung. Wenn er sich dann wieder eine Summe erspart, wurde sie ihm gewöhnlich gestohlen. Da mußte man denn diesen beschafften, von Geiz erfüllten, heftigen kleinen Kerl rationell hören. Es war eine Lust sich mit ihm in ein Gespräch einzulassen, seine Geschichte zu hören, seine Verdrüssungen so vorsichtig als möglich gehalten, zu vernehmen. Aber immer aufs Neue verfügte er sich wieder an sein kleines Arbeitsstischchen, bis der Tod ihm den Stiefel aus der Hand nahm und ihm sein eigenes Motto zurief: Eile, daß du hinfommst! Mittel war auch verheiratet, ja sogar zweimal. Mit der ersten Frau war ein schlimmes Auskommen, da diese, eine sehr ehrsüchtige Person, sich in seinem Geiz nicht schämen konnte und da gab es manchen Janz, der oftmals in Schlägerei ausartete. Sie starb in den besten Jahren, nicht an gedrohenem Herzen, sondern wahrscheinlich wegen des ewigen Argers und Hungers an gedrohenem Magen. Mit der zweiten Frau war es noch schlimmer. Von dieser ließ er sich bald scheiden. Ein tüchtiger Advokat hat die erste Unterredung, die er mit ihm wegen der Scheidungslage hatte, wörtlich aufgeschrieben. Ich will sie druckschreibweise hier wiedergeben.

„Mein lieber Advokat, ich bin ein unglücklicher Mann, ein sehr unglücklicher Mann! Wäre ich ein Mann, wie Sie, könnte ich Sie zwingen, Sie ist aber groß und ich bin klein! Wo kriegt man Gift, ein klein bißchen Gift! Meinen Sie, Sie nennt mich Mann? Und nennt Sie mich? Versuchen Sie! Meinen Sie, Sie ist nicht? Sie will in mir essen und gu t essen. Ich kann doch nicht so viel essen, wie Sie essen will. Ich bin unglücklich — sehr unglücklich. Sie sagt zu mir, Sie ist aus Berlin. Wo ist Sie aus Berlin? Aus dem Reich ist Sie, eine Reich'sche! Gott erbarm! Wo kriegt man ein kleines bißchen Gift?“ In diesem Tone ging es weiter und der Advokat, den diese Unterredung ungemein belustigte, führte die Scheidung auch glücklich zu Ende. Nun war er wieder frei und lief aufs Neue von Haus zu Haus, um Pestschäfte zu verkaufen. Die Familie, die ihn auf Lebenszeit bekommen, hat mit ihm ein schlechtes Geschäft gemacht, da er noch viele Jahre lebte und ihr durch seine Bosheit noch manchen Argers verursachte.

Der Rabbiner.

Unter den Juden giebt es im eigentlichen Sinne des Wortes keinen geistlichen Stand. Die Rabbinatswürde ist durch talumdisches Wissen bedingt und keine weltliche Macht ist im Stande diesen Rang und diese Würde zu erteilen. Es ist die

jüdische Doctorenwürde. Es ist dies ferner kein Titel, der mit dem Amt verbunden sein muß, ein Jeder in der Gemeinde, ob Handwerker oder Kaufmann, kann ihn erlangen. Erst die neuere Zeit, in welcher die Studien des Talmuds innerhalb der Gemeinden abgenommen, möchte einen bestimmten, abgegrenzten Gelehrten- und Geistlichen Stand schaffen. Es ist dies aber dem Wesen des Judenthums ganz widersprechend. Allerdings wählte sich die Gemeinde einen Rabbiner, der sich durch sein Wissen auszeichnete, und welchem sie in culturlicher Beziehung das vollkommenste Vertrauen schenkte. Ihm lagen die Entscheidungen in allen Streitfragen ob, er war der Vorgesetzte bei dem Dreimänner-Collegium (Beth-Din) solange die Juden ihre eigene jüdische Gerichtsbarkeit hatten. Seinem Urtheile unterwarfen sich selbst die, welche dem Rabbiner in jüdischer Gelehrsamkeit überlegen waren. Diese Würde und diese Ehrenbezeugung war wieder durch das jüdische Gesetz verbunden. Die Rabbinatsautorität ist seit dem Verschwinden der jüdischen Gerichtsbarkeit etwas abgeschwächt worden und der heutige Rabbiner muß seine Autorität durch allgemeines Wissen wieder zu gewinnen suchen.

Wir schwebt in diesem Augenblick der Rabbiner der alten Zeit vor und bei einem solchen wollen wir einen Augenblick verweilen. In seinem Stübchen, das mit großen Folianten ganz angefüllt, sitzt im allerhöchsten Lehnstuhl ein würdiger Greis. Sein feuriges Auge, das wohlgebildete Antlitz, die hohe Stirn, die feingebogene Nase der lange weiße Bart, der feine Kasan, der feigele Ernst, der sich in seinem ganzen Wesen spiegelt, verleihen ihm eine unaussprechliche Würde. Er ist umgeben von einer Anzahl Jünger, Boshurim, wie wir sie bereits geschilbert, die damit beschäftigt sind, eine schwierige Stelle in irgend einem Tractate aus dem Talmud zu lösen. Einer derselben, der gleichsam den Rabbi als Famulus bedient, sucht in der ungeordneten Bibliothek bald dieses, bald jenes Buch und in der lebhaftesten Weise beginnt das sogenannte Lernen und die Disputation. Der Rabbi hilft hier und dort nach, weist hier und dort zurecht. Endlich ruft er, da Einer der jungen Leute eine Frage gestellt, auf die er nicht geantwortet hat. Die Lebendigkeit des wissenschaftlichen Streites wird durch dieselbe ein wenig unterbrochen. Der Rabbi selbst erhebt sich, um sich Kaish in seinen Büchern zu holen. Der Rabbam (Waimonides) schließt endlich den Streit und der Schluß (Vorlesung) ist vor der Hand zu Ende. Und wie oft ist diese Vorlesung unterbrochen worden! Bald kommen Arme, die ein Schreiben verlangen, bald ein Schlichter, der zur Prüfung sich meldet, bald eine jüdische Köchin, die irgend eine Frage in ritueller Beziehung vorlegt u. s. w. Von dem Leben der Außenwelt weiß der Rabbi nichts, will nichts wissen; nur die Religion beschäftigt ihn und das Seelenheil seiner Gemeinde. Leben und Lernen ist das Motto seines Lebens. Synagoge und Lehrhaus ist der Raum, in der er sich bewegt. Die Straßen sieht er nur, wenn er eine Trauung zu vollziehen oder wenn er eine Funktion auf dem Begräbnisplatz zu verrichten hat. Selbst sein Hauswesen ist ihm fremd, daß überläßt er ganz seiner frommen Gattin, die alle Einnahmen und Ausgaben übernimmt, da er selbst die Mützen nicht unterscheiden kann. Er lebt ganz seinem Amt und seinen Studien. Die Hausfrau muß ihn oft mit Gewalt seinen Büchern entreißen, um ihn zum Essen zu zwingen. Er hat nie Zeit für sich, da er von Fremden umlagert ist. Zu ihm begiebt sich ein Jeder. Sein Haus ist den Rathsuchenden und Hilfsbedürftigen fortwährend geöffnet. Hat ein Bedürftiger seine Tochter verlobt und es fehlt ihm die versprochene Mitgift, er geht zum Rabbiner, der wird schon Rath schaffen. Hier meldet sich ein neuer Boshur, dort ein Lehrer der ein Zeugnis will; hier wieder ein Armer, dort ein jüdischer Fleischer, der im Streit mit dem Schächter sogar die Lunge auf den Tisch wirft, welche lebhaft Unterredung wieder durch einen Schames oder durch einen Schuldortheil unterbrochen wird. Kaum ist eine Pause eingetreten, so erscheinen seine Kollegen, die Rabbinats-Afforen, um einen Gerichtshof zu bilden, und so geht es Tag für Tag.

Es war für mich immer ein rührender Anblick diesen würdigen Greis zu beobachten, der mit der größten Sanftmuth und Ruhe seinem heiligen Dienst vorstand. Trotz der geistig anstrengenden Arbeit und der religiösen Anstrengung, die der zweimal tägliche Gottesdienst veranlaßt, sehen wir ihn Abends wieder in der Mitte seiner Jünger, um die Studien des Tages wieder fortzusetzen. Bis spät in der Nacht hindurch wird geleht und gelernt und mit dem Morgenstern ist der fromme Rabbi wieder an der Gottesstätte. Mit dem Worte Gottes auf den Lippen geht sein Leben dahin und der in ihm lebendige, tiefgefäßte Glaube an den einen Gott führt ihn hinüber zu seinen Vätern.

— Stettin. Dieser Tage ist ein Israelit, der Kaufmann David aus Sternberg (Westenb.), welcher hier im (Königs-) Grenad.-Regt. Fried. Wilh. IV. Nr. 2 sein Jahr genießt und dann den Feldzug mitgemacht hatte, zum Lieutenant befördert worden. Er war mehrmals vorgeschlagen worden, aber auch das eiserne Kreuz erhalten hatte, bis er endlich das Patent empfangen und wird als Referend.-Offizier mit dem beinahelebenden Regimente einziehen. Wir fügen hier die weitere bekannt gemordenen Verleihungen des eiserne Kreuzes an jüdischen Militärpersonen an. Stadtsarzt Dr. Feßberg aus Schlesingen; Assistenz-ärzte Dr. Waldbaum aus Münster; Dr. Elsbader aus Köln; Dr. Dobbin aus Bernsfeld; Dr. Lepp aus Dittweiler; Stadtsarzt Dr. Haber aus Landberg a. W.; Stadtsarzt Dr. Witz. Bach und Vice-Wachmeister Sam. Bach, Sohn des Kantors daselbst; Prem.-Lieutenant Moriz Pfeffer vom 4. Brand. Inf. Regt. No. 24 aus Jauer; Colbat Radisch aus Glogau und Abraham Jauer; er aus Schubin beim Sanitäts-corps; Unteroffizier Aron Firsberg (44. Regiment) aus Wormbitt und Vice-Feldwebel Rablauer aus Breslau.

— Pest. Die Stadt Arab hat den Sohn des weill. Rabbiner Aron Chotin, Franz Chotin, zum Mitglied des ungarischen Reichstages erwählt, so daß in diesem Jahr drei Israeliten (Wahrmann und Korn) sitzen.

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AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DI-
rectors of the Odd Fellows' Savings Bank,
held on the 8th inst., a Dividend was declared at
the rate of eleven and three-tenths (11-3/10) per
cent. per annum on Permanent Deposits, and at
the rate of nine and one-eighth (9-1/8) per cent. per
annum on Short Deposits, for the Semi-annual
Term ending June 30, 1871; payable on and after
the 30th inst.
JAMES BENSON, Secretary.
San Francisco, July 18, 1871.

The Hebrew.

FRIDAY, JULY 28, (5631) 1871.

1871 [5631]

AMERICAN... Wednesday, July 19
... Thursday, July 27
... Wednesday, August 2
... Thursday, August 17, 1871

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TYPICAL PRECEPTS.

IX.

"Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain." (Ex. xx. 7.) "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." (Ibid. xx. 16.) "Thou shalt not raise a false report." (Ibid. xxiii. 1.) "Keep thee far from a false matter." (Ibid. xxiii. 7.) "And ye shall not swear by my name falsely." (Lev. xix. 12.) "If there arise among you a prophet or a dreamer of dreams, and giveth thee a sign or a wonder, and the sign or the wonder come to pass, whereof he spake unto thee saying, Let us go after other gods... Then shalt not hearken unto the words of that prophet. And that prophet shall be put to death." (Deut. xiii. 1, 2, 3, 5.)

Perjury is undoubtedly one of the blackest crimes that can be committed against God and man, as it calls down Him who is truth itself and who knows the secrets of our heart, to witness falsehood and to sanction wrong. It is therefore natural that the Law should have selected the worst form of falsehood as a type representing and comprehending in its condemnation all kinds and manners of falsehood.

Among the most pithy sentences left by our Sages is the following: "The world is founded on truth." Indeed, the necessity of strict adherence to truth in all human affairs, and the utter confusion, ruin, and misery, that would ensue from the prevalence of falsehood among men, are so self-evident and so universally admitted, that anything we would say on the subject would be superfluous. It is, however, our duty to remark that falsehood is one of those treacherous demons which assume many forms, and operate under various garbs; that it has an indirect as well as direct action; and that in our present artificial state of society it offers many temptations, and becomes seductive in serving the purposes and conveniences of the hour. It can insinuate itself imperceptibly, almost unconsciously, in fair speech, in courteous acts, in bland smiles, and if we once persuade ourselves of the innocence of the artifice and of the rectitude of our ultimate intentions, we become more and more hopelessly entangled in the meshes of the enticer, and we drift into the commission of numerous sins, against which these precepts of the Lord are intended to guard us.

Men who do not rigidly adhere to the principles conveyed by them, may possibly imagine that they are only conforming to what are called the conventionalities of the world; but, in truth, habits of simulation drive away that sincerity and that earnestness which are the best foundations of character and virtue.

Falsehood may originate in a variety of motives, some of which may even be good in themselves; but its effects go straight to impose upon and deceive men; and any deception, any representation of that which is not, is adored by the God of Truth and Justice. The wise and prudent, who have the fear of God before them, know how to be true without being offensive, sincere without being rude, and how to succeed without being deceitful.

The Lawgiver, in His wisdom, considered our constant adherence to truth so necessary to our social welfare, that we find the principle insisted upon again in another form, in the injunction quoted last in the present series, where an example of falsehood is marked with the utmost abomination. The whole import of that chapter in a solemn warning of homage to God, and a denunciation against all attempts to deviate therefrom. When once a solemn truth has been arrived at and established, as, for instance, the existence of God, with His inseparable attributes of Unity, Immutability, and Eternity, or the will of God as proclaimed in the revealed Law of Sinai, nothing in the world can change such truth, or should induce us to deviate from it. It is precisely our unwavering attachment to it that is repeatedly called in the Law, "to love our God with all our hearts, with all our soul, and with all our might." No arguments, no apparent proofs, no other supposed truths tending to contradict it, can avail against a first truth or principle once established, and no arguments or threats ought to succeed in severing the ties which bind us to it. With reference to the warning contained in the chapter we have quoted, numbers of our forefathers yielded up precious treasures, human affections, and life itself for a principle; and their martyrdom, if on the one hand it marks many a bloody page in the annals of the world, and brands many a nation with an indelible stigma of iniquity, on the other it raises a glorious pedestal to God's creation—Truth, and honors and instructs mankind by examples of fidelity and heroism.

Thanks to Providence, martyrdom for the cause of truth is no longer necessary. The sacrifices required of us are now much, much lighter; shall we hesitate to make them? The efforts needed to adhere to truth on all occasions are but small; shall we falter before them and succumb?

X.

"Honor thy father and thy mother." (Ex. xx. 12.) The commandment contained in these few short words typifies in a touching manner the duties of gratitude, and is calculated to develop the noblest affections of the human heart. A grand and instructive type could nowhere have been selected better than in the relations between children and parents, relations which are common to every human being, and can be appreciated by all.

We need not attempt to describe here the benefits conferred by parents and their children; the loving cares surrounding the helpless infant; the treasures of tenderness lavished on the child; the sleepless nights, the anxieties, the sufferings endured in tending the dear one in sickness; the sacrifices of all kinds, silently and cheerfully incurred during a long course of years, in bringing up, educating, and training to virtue sons and daughters, the parents being supported in the arduous task, and cheered on, by no other hope than that of seeing their beloved ones attain the estate of good and happy man and woman. All these circumstances are in the experience of every one; every one must have felt either the parental or filial emotions, or both. Filial gratitude must spring naturally in the heart, and grow with the growth of sentiment and reason, and it is almost impossible to conceive the total absence of this feeling in any human being. But the Law is not content with its mere latent existence; it imposes upon us the duty of bringing it into action, and carrying into effect all its natural consequences. To love, to respect, to obey, to support, to exalt our parents—all these acts are represented and summed up in the word "honor;" and indeed practically it would be almost impossible to set a limit to our duties towards them as enjoined by God's precept.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

OBITUARY.

At a meeting of the friends of the late GEORGE TOBIAS, held July 19, 1871, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, it has pleased the Almighty God in His Divine wisdom to take from our midst our friend and companion, George Tobias, whose loss and untimely death we mourn with heartfelt sorrow, therefore be it

Resolved, that in his death we have lost a cherished acquaintance, a genial companion, and a true friend; one who during his short sojourn amongst us, had gained the esteem and friendship of all with whom he came in contact.

Resolved, that we hereby tender our earnest sympathy to the bereaved parents and relatives of the deceased.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to them, and also published in the newspapers.

JACOB STERN,
MELVILLE HERMAN, Comm.
JACOB L. LEWISON.

ITALIAN OPERA.—The Italian Opera season of Mme. Stanes Troupe was brilliantly inaugurated on Monday last, with Verdi's "Ernani." The house was completely sold out, even standing room was scarce. The appearance of Mme. Stanes as Elvira, was the signal for a terrific burst of applause. Her singing was splendid. She possesses a very powerful, well cultivated voice. Signor Orlandini's fine baritone was heard to great advantage. He has improved greatly in acting since he was here last. Signor Sassini, the basso, is another meritorious artist. As Sylvia he was excellent. The tenor Signor Cecchi seemed to be indisposed, he suffered evidently under a bad cold. The Chorus and Orchestra, the latter under the leadership of Signor Giorgia, were good. The principal artists were several times called before the curtain. Tuesday night "Un Ballo in Maschera" was given to a full house, introducing Miss Ridgeway, a charming young soprano, in the role of the Page. This young lady achieved great applause and encore. Last night "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" was produced with great success to a crowded house. To-night will be the charming Opera "Crispino," and on Saturday afternoon a gala "Ernani" Matinee will be given.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE.—The Lingards will close this week their engagement. Saturday night, Mr. J. T. Raymond, the comedian, will take his farewell benefit. Monday evening next, Mrs. Landers commences an engagement of twelve nights.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—Full houses are the rule nightly at this cozy theatre, the great Emerson, supported by his able troupe, and the talented Vivian, are a rare combination. "La Grande Duchesse" is black, with Master Eugene as prima donna, is a perfect success.

A GRAND REPUBLICAN Ratification Meeting will take place Saturday evening, July 29th, in front of the Grand Hotel. Hon. Newton Booth, Pacheco, and many prominent Republican speakers will address the assembly.

—Of the many stores in the market, none combine so many essential good qualities as the improved American Hot Blast Cooking Stoves, of which Mr. J. J. Vasconcellos, 524 Washington street, is the sole agent on this Coast. A better proof of the excellence of the above stove cannot be given, as by stating that the same received in six successive New York State Fairs, from 1861 to 1868 the first prize.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

[From the Resident Correspondent of THE HEBREW.]

NEW YORK, July 18th, 1871.

EDITOR HEBREW.—Out to the country is all the cry now, and so your humble servant thought he would, for a sort time, imitate those rich folks and enjoy a little country air. Taking the day boat for Rondout, N. Y., we enjoyed the fine scenery on the Hudson. The Mary Powell is as swift a boat as ever sailed on the river; and has all the conveniences of modern times, besides being splendidly furnished. Rondout is a fine village of about 12,000 inhabitants, and is known to be quite a business town. There are about seventy-five Jewish families in this place, all of whom are well to do, and are highly regarded by their fellow-citizens of other creeds. The I. O. B. B. have here a worthy Representative in Zephania Lodge, No. 131, which counts forty-five members. This Lodge, although young as yet, has already been able to build its own hall—a matter we can as yet not boast of in Gotham. The consecration took place a short time ago, under the auspices of a Delegation of the M. W. Grand Lodge. One of the members of this Delegation, Bro. M. Ellinger, Editor Jewish Times, addressed all present in his usual eloquent manner, and his eloquence has gained him the goodwill of the entire Jewish community, and of the members of Zephania Lodge in particular. There is also in this place a Lodge of the A. J. O. K. S. B., which is doing well. It consists of forty-five members, most young, active and energetic. Under these circumstances, Washington Lodge, No. 21, which is but eighteen months old, cannot help to flourish. Their late installation of officers was conducted in public. Bro. S. M. Roeder, Grand Dearest, addressed the audience on the history, aims and purposes of the iron covenant, and urged the brethren to work with unabated zeal in the interest of our beloved Order, which is, on the other hand, working for the interest of Judaism. Rondout supports two synagogues, one a Reform congregation, called "Emanuel," and the other an Orthodox, by name "Anshe Chesed," both doing very well, considering the circumstances, but would do a great deal better if united. To each congregation is attached a religious school, for the instruction of the Hebrew youths. Rev. David Woolf is the minister of the Anshe Chesed, and the W. A. V. of Washington Lodge. He is the director of one of the religious schools, and works zealously for the good cause. Religious instructions in all its branches is given daily in the afternoon. About two miles further up the Hudson is another little village, named Kingston. This counts about 6,000 inhabitants, and has fourteen Jewish families. The latter are well to do, and support their own congregation and synagogue. Rev. Eisner is the minister of this Jewish community, and dispenses religious instruction to the young. Many of the Hebrews of this village are members of the Rondout Lodges.

On our way homeward bound, we stopped at the city of Newburgh, which lies in one of the most picturesque spots on the Hudson. Newburgh counts 18,000 inhabitants, with thirty Jewish families. The Hebrew citizens of this thriving city enjoy the respect and goodwill of their fellow-citizens. The Congregation "Beth Jacob," under the management of its gentlemanly President, Simon Sharpe, is flourishing. Rev. Aaron Sinai is its spiritual guide and religious teacher. Newburgh boasts of a well to do B'nai B'rith Lodge, Eliezer, No. 115, with thirty members, and our Keshar is represented by Maccabee Lodge, No. 31, which also counts thirty members. Both Lodges are working finely, and spread Benevolence, Brotherly Love, Harmony and Truth, Love and Justice. Both Lodges sustained a heavy loss last week, Bro. Aaron Levy, beloved by all his brethren in either Lodge, and the community at large, has gone to his eternal rest. All his fellow-citizens spoke of him in the highest of terms, and bewail his death.

The Grand Lodge of the A. J. O. K. S. B. will hold its semi-annual session on the second Sunday in August, at Tammany Hall. Their will be hot work in the hot weather for the brethren, for the growth of our beloved Order during the last term was unprecedented, and requires a great deal of legislation. The twelfth of July last has left a bloody mark on the Empire City. It being the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, fought between King James of England and William of Orange, and being won by the latter, whereby Protestantism took root in Ireland, the members of the secret Order of Orangemen, wanted to celebrate it by a procession and asked the protection of the Chief of Police. The latter, as advised by Mayor Oakley Hall, forbade the procession on account of believing, that if permitted, bloodshed would be the consequence. His Excellency, Governor Hoffman, countermanded the latter order, and called out the militia of this city, besides all the policemen. The procession took place and was assailed by a mob. The soldiers then fired, and about one hundred and forty dead and wounded were the result. Mount Sinai Hospital did good service. The affair took place near Twenty-eighth street, and many of the wounded were brought into Mount Sinai Hospital. They were well taken care of. Some five or six died; the remainder are recovering. It is queer that that people from foreign shores come here to enjoy perfect religious and social liberty, and then assail others who claim the same right for themselves. It is to be hoped that this stern lesson will keep people from again daring to assail a peaceable procession of peaceful citizens.

Truly yours,

VERITAS.

THE CONTENTS OF THE TALMUD.

[From the "New Era,"]
[FROM THE GERMAN OF DR. PHILIPPOHN, BY ANNA MARIA GOLDSMID.]

No written utterance exists, that has been the object of more wholesale contumely, or that perhaps less merits such blame, than the Talmud; nor is there any work that has been denounced with more unmitigated hatred, from the ignorance, prejudice, or servility of its denouncers.

Thus much we premise, ere we proceed to pass an impartial opinion on the Talmud. In doing so, we are not to be misled by the fact that the Talmud is a collection of sayings, or that it is a collection of laws, or that it is a collection of traditions; but we must see it as it is, and as it was intended to be.

The opponents of Judaism well knew what they were doing. They had an almost instinctive perception that in the Talmud lay the best chance, the most powerful means of self-preservation for Judaism in the Middle Ages. To condemn the one was to annihilate the other. To pronounce on the one disgrace, was to bring the other into disrepute. Even at the present day, we see that the opponents of the measures granting civil equality to the Jews betake themselves to the Talmud (of which they probably are wholly ignorant), as though the emancipation of the Jews of the Middle Ages was the matter to be determined.

The Talmud is not a work suited for the mass of mankind; it is rather in the aggregate calculated to give a false bias to the mind, and its general perusal would probably be prejudicial to the mental constitution of the mass. It does not claim for itself general acceptance, like the New Testament and the Koran; on the contrary, it at once recognizes that its action was not to extend without the Jewish race. Within these limits it arose, was developed, and closes. Its merits and defects were to exert an influence on that race alone. It is perfectly self-conscious that its sway is confined to the narrow boundary of Jewdom.

It thence follows that the standard, and the only standard by which it can justly be measured, involves a familiar acquaintance with the degree of civilization, the character and requirements of Jewdom at the period of its dispersion, and of its transition into its Middle-Age condition. One can scarcely, therefore, without betraying manifest disregard for justice and historical accuracy, extract certain ambiguous passages, a few parables, sundry subtle deductions—tear them forcibly from the context, and then quote them as standard passages by which the work is to be judged—or triumphantly adduce them as incontrovertible proofs of the intolerant spirit or of the absurdity of the Talmudic writings. We will not here even insist upon the fact that in this the Talmud could well sustain comparison with the twenty thousand commentaries on the Koran, or with the numerous productions of the Church Fathers, both of which lay claim to exercise, and have exercised, immense influence on the world of man. The merits and defects of the Talmud are much more deeply seated than in a dozen sentences and myths. This false mode of treating the subject would be corrected by an examination of its entire constitution.

In a previous lecture we enquired into the origin of the Talmud. We said that it arose in the second half of the first century of the Jews as a people (during the continuance of the second temple), at a period when Messianism had again been revived into the people's mind and heart, but at which, in some respects, its total fulfillment in practice was rendered impossible by the then altered national circumstances; at which, in others, the change wrought by time and exile in the manners and customs of those who returned, rendered Messianism inadequate to meet all the exigencies of life. We saw further, that Talmudism virtually consisted of an explanation of scripture. It is scripture expounded partly according to the letter, and partly according to the arbitrary notions of the expounders; so that the rational meaning of the words is not preserved, but all possible deductions from the written word, all possible inferences to be combined with that word, are therein presented. Not all these explanations, deductions, and definitions were reduced to writing; many were conveyed century after century by word of mouth from master to pupil.

But the bulk of these traditional commentaries being ever on the increase, and the wider dispersion of the Jews after the fall of Jerusalem (which event deprived them of an actual central point of reunion) endangering the transmission of these verbal communications, Rabbi Jehuda Hanassi determined, in the year after Christ 220-246, to compile a collection of the opinions and teachings of earlier doctors. In this collection, called "Mishna," the dates of the authors whose names are cited do not come down lower than one century after the destruction of Jerusalem, and the age to which the anonymous passages are referred is scarcely later than the time of the Maccabees. The work is divided into six parts. The first part, called "Seraim," though beginning with a long section on prayer, treats of all the laws affecting property and husbandry, of the heave offerings, the tithes, the firstlings, the gifts to the poor, etc. The second, "Moed," treats of the laws of the Sabbath, and of the fasts and festivals. The third, "Naschim," treats of the laws of marriage and divorce, and of the union of brothers and sisters-in-law; those also of oaths and vows are considered. The principal sections of the fourth part, "Nesikin," treat of the civil and criminal law, of the forms of trial, of the courts of justice, and of oaths, and it has a minor section upon idolatry and witchcraft. The fifth part, "Kodaschim," collects all the precepts and ordinances respecting cleanness and all uncleanness of every kind. The sixth and last part, "Tahosoth," treats of the sacrificial worship. This synopsis indicates a specific plan, it is true; yet must we especially observe three peculiarities as appertaining to the Mishna. 1st. No clear and distinct definitions are presented; on the contrary, varying and frequently wholly contradictory opinions of the early teachers are consecutively quoted, while no decided judgment is pronounced between them. It is, in fact, an enumeration of various of replies given to one question, of which the final solution is left free and determined. 2d. The treatment of these subjects, though they are specifically enumerated, is wholly devoid of arrangement; and the paragraphs are thrown together without regard to the connection between them. Besides, we observe in the Mishna that no one subject is pursued to its close, and that a singular jumble of heterogeneous matter everywhere arises; for example, in the section upon the sacrifices, many questions of civil law are considered. Thus the Mishna is essentially unsystematic and confused, and much careful and patient

examination of its contents is necessary for the discovery of the parts between which connection subsists. But the third and most marked characteristic of the Mishna is, as we perceive by glancing at the above summary of its contents, and at the same time recalling to our minds the circumstances of the age in which the compilation of the Mishna was effected (an age when nearly two centuries had closed above the ruins of Jerusalem)—its most marked characteristic is, I say, that the very subjects of which it treated were no longer in existence—were matters of the past. The laws of property could not be observed in an age of dispersion. The administration of the criminal law had been wrested from them and from the Jew, when the Romans took possession of Palestine. The sacrificial worship had necessarily ceased when the second temple fell, and with it a large portion of the hygienic laws became inoperative. Thus the only portions of the whole of the Mosaic code of which the practical fulfillment was then possible, were the laws of the Sabbath, fasts and festivals, the laws of marriage and civil justice, and a part of the hygienic law, to which latter belonged the laws of diet;—so that in fact, the larger portion of the Mishna, at the very time of its compilation, was mere matter, in part of historical interest, and in part of antiquarian research or speculation.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ALMOST A MORTARA CASE.

Although, under the present liberal Italian government, the following female "Mortara" case was soon satisfactorily settled, it still deserves to be known in its full particulars, as it sheds much light upon the situation previous to September.

Henrietta, daughter of Samuel Ascarelli, a Jew living at Rettana, a small village near Porto d'Anzio, fell in love with a young Catholic tradesman of the same place. Influenced by her love, this girl of fifteen concluded to forsake her home, family and religion, to become united with the object of her affection. Henrietta fled from Rettana under the protection of the local priest, about sixteen months ago, was brought to Rome into the monastery at St. Maria di Monti, erected for the catechumens, prepared there for conversion to the Catholic religion, and was baptized with great pomp on Good Friday. Her father, who found out her hiding place after much exertion, was not admitted to her presence, until the act of baptism had been performed. The influence of a residence of eight months was so great, that the girl refused to listen to the entreaties of her father, and to return to her family. He could not commence any legal proceedings under the clerical government; and, although no mention was made of the intended marriage, the girl remained in the convent. Meanwhile, the 20th of September, 1870, arrived; and with the fall of the clerical rule, the father of the neophyte could call upon the civil government for protection in paternal rights. The abbe of convent appealed against a favorable decision by the court, but the Court of Appeals also confirmed the judgement in favor of the father.

The Italian party tried their best to have the case settled peaceably, and to have the girl delivered to the parents without application to legal aid. All in vain! The abbe refused to release Henrietta.

During the last days a large populace gathered around the monastery, threatening to break in, so that the government was forced to interfere. In response to an ultimatum, the abbe answered that he would only yield to force. The father of the girl, accompanied by the Police Inspector Maio and the royal gendarmes went the day before yesterday to the convent, where a large crowd was assembled, only by great efforts of the police, kept from committing violence. At the keeper's refusal after repeated knocking, to open the chief gate, the gate and six doors were broken in, and Henrietta, dressed as a nun, was found praying in the chapel. After her identity was established, the girl in company with two nuns, was put in a carriage and brought to the police station. The girl, persuaded by the nuns, refused to return to the paternal roof, and the chief of police proposed to put her into a Catholic family, but the same day Henrietta returned to her father, took a walk with him through the city, after she had asked leave to change her nun's clothes for others, and yesterday she departed for her native village in company with her father. Such a peaceable solution had been impossible under clerical rule.—J. M.

Silberne Hochzeit.—Am vergangenen Mittwoch wurde in unserer Mitte ein Familienfest gefeiert, dessen schönste und edelste Gemüthsregung seinen Theilnehmern gewiss noch lange im Gedächtnis bleiben wird. Ein Doppelfest im wahren Sinne des Wortes, wurde auf demselben auch das doppelte Maß der gewöhnlichen Lust und Fröhlichkeit entfaltet. Das Fest, welchem wir diese Zeilen weihen, war die silberne Hochzeit unserer wackeren Mitbürgerin Herrn A. S. Siegfried und der Vermählten seines Sohnes, Frn. S. Siegfried mit Fr. C. E. Matthee. Schon zur ersten Stunde waren Freunde und Bekannte herbeigeströmt, um dem Silber- und dem neuvermählten Paare die herzlichsten Glückwünsche darzubringen. Bald erschien sich die Privatwohnung zu klein und nun fesselte der ganze Tröb hinter nach der geräumigen, schönen Platte's Halle, wo sich sofort ein Leben entfaltete, wie es eine fröhliche Gesellschaft, besetzt vom besten Geiste nur hervorbringen kann. Während vorne im Saale ein wohlbesetztes Orchester unter der trefflichen Leitung des Herrn J. O. H. A. H. die lustigen Tanzweisen erschallen ließ, hielten hinten Gott Bachs seinen Sitz aufgeschlagen. Im edlen Reinecke wurde dort das Wohl der beiden Paare getrunken und immer wieder getrunken, bis des edlen Weines Geist die Herzen aller zur höchsten Lust entflammte. So lag denn das Fest in ununterbrochener Fröhlichkeit bis an den frühen Morgen hin, und wer es nicht in betterer Stimmung verlassen, der mußte ein Spätkinder sein, an dem Kopfen und Hals verlor.

Am Sonntag, den 14. August findet in Platt's Halle unter Leitung des Herrn John Middleton und Sohn der Verkauf der bekannten City Hall Lots statt. Denjenigen, die Willens sind, eigenen Grundbesitz zu erwerben, ganz besonders Land-Speculanten bietet sich hier eine äußerst günstige Gelegenheit zum Land-Erwerb dar. In ihrem Interesse machen wir deshalb nochmals darauf aufmerksam, daß der Verkauf der erwähnten Lots am 14. August in Platt's Halle vor sich geht.

In another card of the Life Association. Among the directors the same will be prominent citizen or Life Insurance policy holders. ciation are involved wish their money the Eastern States ciation of Amer street.

—Charles Brown and sells stores at

Deutsches Theater.

Unter recht günstigen Auspicien inaugurirte unser deutsches Theater am vergangenen Sonntag seine neue Saison. Das Haus war in allen seinen Theilen dicht besetzt und noch dazu von einem Publikum, das die lange Entzerrung deutscher Theateraufführungen für Kunstgenüsse um so empfänglicher gemacht hatte, und das deshalb auch das ihm Gebotene in dankbarer Weise hinnahm. Daß die Direction als Antrittsstück gerade Deborah gewählt hatte, ein Stück, in welchem sich außer der Titelrolle kaum eine andere von Bedeutung befindet, darüber wollen wir mit ihr nicht rechten, da dasselbe ja nur dazu dienen sollte, dem neuen Gaste, Frä. Veneta, Gelegenheit zu geben, in all seinen Talenten vor dem deutschen Publikum zu brilliren. Wie sehr Frä. Veneta dies gelungen, bewies der stürmische Applaus des Publikums, und die ehrende Anerkennung, die unsere deutsche Tagespresse, wenn auch mitunter in recht spärlicher Weise, siehe „Orfarnamen der Liebe“, der Künstlerin zu Theil werden ließ, zur Genüge. Und doch müssen unsere Leser es uns schon verzeihen, wenn wir nicht so ganz unbefangenen in dieses Lob, das der Künstlerin in so verschwenderischer Weise von allen Seiten dargebracht wurde, mit einstimmen können.

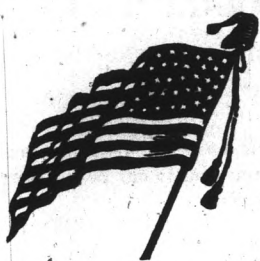
Unwillkürlich drängte sich uns, als wir am vergangenen Sonntag Frä. Veneta die Deborah in einem so großartigen tragischen Pathos spielen sahen der Gedanke auf, als ob dieselbe viel mehr in diese Rolle hineingelegt, ja dieselbe in einem ganz anderen Sinne aufgefaßt, als der Dichter ihn eigentlich beabsichtigt hatte. Das was Mosenthal uns in seiner Deborah gezeichnet, ist ja nur ein Menschenkind, ist nur einer von jenen Charakteren, fähig der höchsten Liebe, aber auch des tiefsten Hasses, die noch heute im Stamme Judas zahlreich vertreten sind. Die menschlich tiefste Deborah fühlt und denkt, beweist ja schon zur Genüge, daß sie sich in einen wenn auch schon halbwegs civilisirten Bauernburschen, wie Joseph, verlieben konnte. Und gerade in der treffenden Schilderung des rein menschlichen, in der lebenswarmen Zeichnung des Charakters liegt ja auch der Hauptreiz des Stückes. Gelingt es nun der Darstellerin, auch wenn sie die höchste Kunststufe erreicht haben sollte, nicht die Deborah in diesem Sinne zu erfassen und durchzuführen, so hat das Stück seine Hauptanziehungskraft verloren; man bewundert zwar noch das schöne Spiel der Künstlerin, aber man sieht nicht mehr die Deborah, man sieht eben nur die Künstlerin in ihr. Fast so ging es uns am vergangenen Sonntag. Während wir das klangvolle sonore Organ Frä. Veneta, ihre bei aller Leidenschaftlichkeit künstlerisch abgemessenen Bewegungen bewunderten, mußten wir uns doch sagen, daß das, was sie uns darstellte weit ab lag von dem, was der Dichter uns vorzuführen beabsichtigte. Was Frä. Veneta darstellte, war einer jener großartigen Frauencharaktere, die wohl in dem Hirne eines Dichters, aber nie in der Wirklichkeit existiren können, während Deborah doch, wie schon gesagt, eben nur ein Menschenkind mit all seinen Schwächen und Vorzügen sein soll. In den Eigenschaften des Stückes ganz besonders trat die unrichtige Auffassung hervor und während sie in diesen durch Keuschlichkeiten die Menge entzückte, mußte sie in dem tiefer gebenden Zuhörer ein gewisses Unbefriedigtes erwecken. Nehmen wir zum Beispiel die Kirchhofszene; wie mußte sie da zu erschüttern, zu rühren, wie gelang es ihr, ihr hohes tragisches Talent in vollster Weise zur Geltung zu bringen, aber diese wilde Leidenschaftlichkeit und dabei dieser, fast möchte man sagen heilerner Schmerz, ging weit über das Maß des Menschlichen hinaus; so dürfte wohl eine Bräutlerin um den erschlagenen Siegfried, aber keine Deborah um den treulosen Geliebten flagen; und die Fluchszene: Wie grauenvoll waren die Fluchworte, die sie dem Treulosen ins Angesicht schleuderte, war der Ton, in dem sie gesprochen und die Gebärden, die sie begleiteten. Aber die, die da schaute, das war keine Deborah mehr, das war eine Metra!

Der zweite Gact, den uns die neue Theateraufführung brachte, Herr Helmer, machte sein erstes Debüt in Joseph. Den Eindruck den er trotz der unanbäuerlichen Rolle, durch sein ungewöhnliches, naturgetreues Spiel hinterließ, war ein durchaus günstiger, der hoffen läßt, daß sich die Erwartungen, die wir von ihm heben, aufs Beste realisiren werden. Bei der Unbedeutendheit der übrigen Rollen, die ihren Darstellern kaum einigen Spielraum zur Entfaltung ihrer Kräfte boten, wäre es unnütz denselben eine größere Beachtung zu schenken. Was die Inszenirung des Stückes betrifft, so ließ dieselbe noch so manches zu wünschen übrig. In den feinsten Verwandlungen sowohl wie in den auf dem Stück beizuliegenden Anordnungen hinter der Bühne, schien eine eigenthümliche Zerfahrenheit zu herrschen, die mitunter einen recht peinlichen Eindruck hervorrief. Wenn zum Beispiel in der Kirchhofszene die Glode in einer Weise gelautet wird, daß sie fast jedes auf der Bühne gesprochene Wort überdünelt und aus dem Publikum erst der flüchtige Ruf: „stop that noise“ ertönen muß, um den unermüdlichen „Bell-Ringer“ zur Ruhe zu bringen, so mag das manchen zwar belustigend erscheinen, kann aber sicherlich nur störend in der Handlung des Stückes eingreifen.

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AT SAN FRANCISCO,

IN FRONT OF THE

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ON SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1871

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Hon. Romualdo Pacheco, Republican Candidate for Lieutenant Governor,

Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio,

Hon. L. A. Sheldon, of Louisiana,

Hon. Cornelius Cole, U. S. Senator,

Hon. Henry Edgerton, of Sacramento,

Hon. George C. Gorham, Secretary U. S. Senate,

John L. Love, Esq.,

H. Lowenberg, Esq.,

Hon. Geo. Oulton,

Hon. Jesse O. Goodwin, Marysville,

Hon. Jas. G. Eastman, Marysville,

Hon. John F. Swift, San Francisco,

Hon. T. G. Phelps, San Francisco,

Gen. O. H. Lagrange, of Alameda,

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J. P. Van Dusen, Esq.,

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AND HON. JOHN F. SWIFT

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Stockton, Monday, July 31

Modesto, Tuesday, August 1

Hornitos, Wednesday, August 2

Snellings, Thursday, August 3

Knights Ferry, Friday, August 4

Sonoma, Saturday, August 5

Mariposa, Monday, August 7

Mokelumne Hill, Wednesday, August 9

Volcano, Thursday, August 10

Amador City, Friday, August 11

EUGENE L. SULLIVAN, Chairman Rep. State Central Committee.

M. M. ESTEE, Secretary.

New Advertisements.

Republican Meetings.

HON. R. PACHECO,

HON. JESSIE G. GOODWIN,

AND A. D. SPLIVALO, ESQ.,

Will address the People at the following places and dates:

Gilroy, Monday, July 31

San Jose, Tuesday, August 1

Santa Cruz, Wednesday, August 2

Watsonville, Thursday, August 3

San Juan (South), Friday, August 4

Salinas City, Saturday, August 5

Monterey, Monday, August 7

San Luis Obispo, Wednesday, August 9

Santa Barbara, Friday, August 11

San Buenaventura, Saturday, August 12

Los Angeles, Tuesday, August 15

Santa Bernardino, Wednesday, August 16

San Diego, Friday, August 18

Hollister, Wednesday, August 23

Santa Clara, Thursday, August 24

Mayfield City, Friday, August 25

Redwood City, Saturday, August 26

Spanish Town, Monday, August 28

Pescadero, Tuesday, August 29

EUGENE L. SULLIVAN, Chairman State Central Committee.

M. M. ESTEE, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN CANVASS.

HON. NEWTON BOTH,

HON. ROMUALDO PACHECO,

AND JAMES G. EASTMAN, ESQ.,

Will address the People at the following places:

Santa Rosa, Thursday, July 27

Napa, Friday, July 28

County Committees will make the necessary arrangements for the above meetings.

EUGENE L. SULLIVAN, Chairman Rep. State Central Committee.

M. M. ESTEE, Secretary.

Meetings for the People

HON. JOHN A. BINGHAM, of Ohio,

AND HON. CORNELIUS COLE,

Will address the People on the issues of the day at the following places and dates:

San Jose, Thursday, July 27

Gilroy, Friday, July 28

San Francisco, Saturday, July 29

Marysville, Monday, July 31

Vallejo, Tuesday, August 1

Sacramento, Wednesday, August 2

Stockton, Thursday, August 3

Nevada, Saturday, August 5

Let every voter be present to hear.

Meetings for the People.

HON. GEO. C. GORHAM

AND HON. H. C. ROLLINS,

Will address the People on the issues of the day, at the following places and dates:

Petaluma, Monday, August 7

Healdsburg, Tuesday, August 8

Napa, Wednesday, August 9

Vallejo, Thursday, August 10

Sacramento, Friday, August 11

Oakland, Saturday, August 12

Santa Cruz, Monday, August 14

Watsonville, Tuesday, August 15

San Jose, Wednesday, August 16

Marysville, Friday, August 18

Red Bluff, Saturday, August 19

Santa, Monday, August 21

Nevada, Thursday, August 24

Dutch Flat, Saturday, August 26

Georgetown, Monday, August 28

Placerville, Tuesday, August 29

Mokelumne Hill, Wednesday, August 30

San Andreas, Thursday, August 31

Sonoma, Friday, September 1

Stockton, Saturday, September 2

M. M. ESTEE, Secretary State Central Committee.

AUCTION SALE

CITY HALL LOTS

WILL TAKE PLACE POSITIVELY ON

MONDAY, AUGUST 14

AT PLATT'S HALL,

For particulars see Alta and Examiner.

Large Maps on Exhibition and Small Maps for Distribution, at our office.

JOHN MIDDLETON & SON.

WHERE PARTIES FROM THE INTERIOR AND THE CITY, WHO WISH TO SECURE GOOD BOARD AT REASONABLE RATES, CAN BE ACCOMMODATED.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

New Advertisements.

CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO.



FIRE AND MARINE.

JULIUS JACOBS,

GEN'L AGENT FOR PACIFIC COAST,

440 California street,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Physicians Recommend and Over 500,000 People Indorse

DR. HENLEY'S

CELEBRATED

IXL BITTERS,

THE BEST LIVER REGULATOR EVER KNOWN.

Every Family should have a bottle in the house. RELIEF TO ALL DYSPEPTICS. A most pleasant tonic and appetizer. Headache, Biliousness and Constipation, General Debility and Loss of Appetite, all are caused by the derangement of the stomach, liver and other functions of the system. The IXL Bitters have been successfully used, and are warranted to alleviate the sufferer in all the above cases. H. EPSTEIN & Co., Sole Proprietors, 318 Front street, San Francisco, Cal.; No. 7 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT

OF THE LIFE ASSOCIATION

OF AMERICA,

320 CALIFORNIA STREET, San Francisco, Cal.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD F. HALL, JR., JOHN EVERDING,

AUG. HEMME, EDWARD BARRON,

E. M. HALL, JACOB BENJAMIN,

HENRY LUND, A. H. LISSAK, JR.,

JNO. W. BOST, SAMUEL DIXON,

JAMES P. DAMERON, WM. J. PEITIGREW,

JOHN ZIEGENBEIN.

OFFICERS:

A. H. Lissak, President.

Edward F. Hall, Jr., Vice President.

Isaac W. Turner, Secretary.

SCHUSTER BROS.
Dealers in
Stoves & Tin Ware
GENERAL AND SOLE AGENTS ON THE PACIFIC COAST for the best Cooking Stove in the world, the
PERLES.
Which received the First Premium at the Exhibition of Paris in the year 1867.
No. 102..... Kearny street,
Between Post and Sutter, San Francisco.

JOHN ROHR & SON,

Furniture Manufactory
539 MARKET STREET.
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Bedroom Sets and all kinds of Household Furniture in Walnut, Mahogany, and all kinds of Woods.
Every description of Job Work done to order.

REMOVAL.

J. B. HART,
Attorney at Law,
HAS REMOVED TO
631 Sacramento st., Astor Block, Room No. 21,
Between Kearny and Montgomery, San Francisco.

RODGERS, MEYER & CO.,
212 Battery street,..... Corner of Hallek,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Importers and Commission Merchants
Make advances upon all kinds of

Ores and Grain.
Draws drafts on LIVERPOOL, HAMBURG, LIMA, VALPARAISO, and all the principal cities of MEXICO and CHILE.—Receives Consignments of all, in this Market, malleable goods.

DON'T FAIL TO EXAMINE THE
WILCOX & GIBBS' noiseless

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
INSTRUCTION FREE,
PERFECT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
113 POST STREET,
Above Kearny,..... SAN FRANCISCO.

FELTON & CUTLER,
General Agents for the Pacific Coast.

LAKE HOUSE,
MAGLOIRE BROS. PROPRIETORS.
DELMAS AVENUE,..... San Jose, Cal.

Families, Private Parties and others, will always find in this Hotel Good Rooms and first-class Cooking.

JOHN BACH,
GUNSMITH
325..... KEARNY STREET,
Between Pine and Bush, San Francisco.

Makes and repairs all kinds of Firearms. All work promptly executed, and warranted well done. An assortment of Double and Single Barreled Guns; Colt's Revolvers of all sizes; all descriptions of Shot, Powder, Lead, Percussion Caps, etc. Wholesale and Retail. Generally on hand—Equipments required by Sportsmen, Miners, and the Military. Always on hand—Splendid Target Rifles, Henry's Repeaters, etc.

DINGEON & HAUBRICH.
MARTIN'S
RESTAURANT.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS.
633 Commercial street,..... above Montgomery.

The best Wines, Oysters, Game, and delicacies of the season always on hand.
Private Saloon up-stairs for Dinner and Supper Parties.
DINGEON & HAUBRICH, Proprietor.

Wachsel
in beliebigen Summen auf
New York, Berlin, Dresden,
London, Coeln, Leipzig,
Paris, Breslau, Stuttgart,
Hamburg, Posen, Carlsruhe,
Bre, Wien, Basel,
Frankfurt, Muenchen, Genf,
Cassel, Augsburg, Zuerich,
Darmstadt, Nuernberg, Strassburg
und andere Plaetze bei
Morris Speier & Co.,
No. 219 Sansome Straeze.

WOOD AND COAL DEPOT,
Hotels, Restaurants, Boarding Houses and Families supplied with the best kinds of COAL, WOOD, CHARCOAL, AND COKE,
WOOD CUT TO ORDER.
Carriage free to all parts of the city.

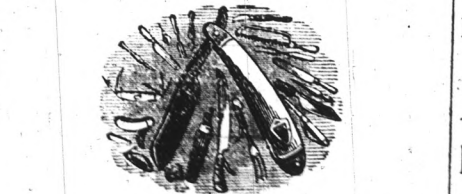
G. KLABER,
No. 564 1/2 Howard st., Bet. First and Second,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE FINEST CIGARS AND LIQUORS
IN THE CITY,
CAN ONLY BE HAD AT THE WELL KNOWN

OLD McELROY CORNER,
S. E. KEARNY AND BUSH STS.

B. F. MEAD & CO.,
HATTERS
309 Montgomery street, (Meat House),
Between Pine and California,..... San Francisco.

A large assortment of Hats and Caps constantly on hand and sold at cheapest rates.



WILL & FINCK,
Manufacturing Cutlers,
LOOKSMITHS,
AND...
BELL HANGERS,
No. 821 Kearny street,
AND...
140 MONTGOMERY ST.,..... SAN FRANCISCO.

Dr. ARCH'D McSPARREN, Jr.,
MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN,
Proprietor of Dr. BOURNE'S well-known
BATHS AND MAGNETIC BATTERY,

10 MASONIC TEMPLE, POST STREET, NEAR
Montgomery and Market, San Francisco, for the cure of COLDS, RHEUMATISM, OAK POISON, NEURALGIA, and other Nervous Complaints, etc. As a bath for the healthy, perfectly luxurious, and, to purify the blood, unequalled.
The LADIES DEPARTMENT is under the charge of MRS. McSPARREN.

WE
WILL COMMENCE
GREAT
ANNUAL
CLEARING OUT SALE
OF...
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS,
MONDAY, June 26th
AND CONTINUE IT
FOR 30 DAYS ONLY.
We will sell goods regardless of cost.
KIRBY, BYRNE & CO.,
No. 7 Montgomery st.

LAKE HOUSE,
MAGLOIRE BROS. PROPRIETORS.
DELMAS AVENUE,..... San Jose, Cal.

Families, Private Parties and others, will always find in this Hotel Good Rooms and first-class Cooking.

JOHN BACH,
GUNSMITH
325..... KEARNY STREET,
Between Pine and Bush, San Francisco.

Makes and repairs all kinds of Firearms. All work promptly executed, and warranted well done. An assortment of Double and Single Barreled Guns; Colt's Revolvers of all sizes; all descriptions of Shot, Powder, Lead, Percussion Caps, etc. Wholesale and Retail. Generally on hand—Equipments required by Sportsmen, Miners, and the Military. Always on hand—Splendid Target Rifles, Henry's Repeaters, etc.

DINGEON & HAUBRICH.
MARTIN'S
RESTAURANT.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS.
633 Commercial street,..... above Montgomery.

The best Wines, Oysters, Game, and delicacies of the season always on hand.
Private Saloon up-stairs for Dinner and Supper Parties.
DINGEON & HAUBRICH, Proprietor.

GERMAN DRUGSTORE!
C. F. MILLER,
Formerly with LEFEVRE & CO.
Takes the opportunity of announcing to the public that he has bought the Drugstore of W. A. PERKINS, formerly A. Krug,
No. 1125..... Dupont street,
and respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public in general. I shall keep only first-class articles and sell the same at lowest rates. C. F. MILLER.



TEUBNER & HOFFMAN,
Show-Case
WAREHOUSES
Have Removed
From Kearny Street to
537 CALIFORNIA STREET,
Between Kearny and Montgomery, Up Stairs.
Show-Cases made in every style—Silver-Plated Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, etc. Old Show-Cases taken in exchange. de35tf

JAS. HAMILTON,
Successor to A. HOLMES,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
304 Montgomery street, near Pine,
SAN FRANCISCO.

PIONEER PAPER MILLS,
TAYLORVILLE, Marin County,
S. P. TAYLOR & CO.,..... Proprietors.
416 CLAY ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

Gold Medal Awarded for the Best Paper

MANUFACTURERS OF...
Manilla Wrapping White Paper,
AND...
Paper Bags, etc.

PHILADELPHIA BREWERY,
Second street,
Corner of Folsom street, San Francisco.

THE BEST LAGER BEER
IN THE STATE.
The Country supplied at the most reasonable terms.
25tf JOHN WIELAND.

DR. F. HILLER,
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

DR. HILLER PAYS PARTICULAR ATTENTION
to Operative Surgery and Midwifery.
OFFICE:
226 Post street,..... SAN FRANCISCO.

MAYRISCH BROS. & CO.,
No. 405 Battery street
Corner of Clay, San Francisco.

MANUFACTURERS OF...
CIGARS,
AND IMPORTERS OF...
CIGARS & TOBACCO
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

We keep constantly on hand all kinds of Cigars and Tobacco, and request all dealers in this city and county to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
MAYRISCH BROS. & CO.,
No. 405 Battery street, Corner of Clay.

D. HICKS & CO.,
BOOK - BINDERS!
AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 543..... CLAY STREET.

New York Gallery.
B. F. Howland & J. H. Peterson,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
25 and 27 Third street, East side, near Market st.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Enameled Cards, Ambrotypes and Sun Pearls executed in a superior manner.
We warrant all work made at the New York Gallery to be superior to any made in this City or State.
Nos. 25 and 27 Third street, East side, near Market street.

San Francisco Boiler Works,
123 and 125 Beal street, San Francisco.
F. I. CUREY,..... Proprietor.
Late Foreman of the Vulcan Iron Works.

High and Low Pressure Boilers of all descriptions—Sole Manufacturer of the celebrated spiral Boiler—Sheet Iron Work of every description done at the shortest notice.
All kinds of Jobbing and Repairing promptly attended to.

EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
712 Sansome street,
Between Jackson and Pacific, SAN FRANCISCO.
JAMES J. GALLAGHER,
Manufacturer of all kinds of Architectural and Ornamental Iron Work, Bank and Store Vault Safes, Doors, Locks, Shutters, Balcony, Area and Cemetery Railings, Gates, Stairs, etc. All kinds of Blacksmithing and Jobbing done with promptness and at reasonable prices. Orders from the country promptly executed.

WOOL, HIDES AND FURS
BOUGHT BY
A. WASSERMANN & CO.,
NO. 312..... SANSOME STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.

We will make liberal Cash advances on goods shipped through us to our house, Messrs. Scholle Bros., New York.
A. WASSERMANN & CO

Apothecary Establishment,
OF...
CHARLES D. ZEILE,
IMPORTER OF
German Drugs and Medicines,
529 PACIFIC STREET,
Between Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.
[In Zeile's New Roman Turkish and Rakoczy Steam Bath Establishment.]
Karlsbad, Homburg, Selters and Rakoczy Mineral Waters, all genuine—constantly on hand.

A. VOLLBRACHT,
Successor to C. H. HINRICH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN...
HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS,
TOBACCO, ETC.,
316 and 318..... COMMERCIAL STREET,
(OLD RAILROAD HOUSE.)
Near Front,..... SAN FRANCISCO.

G. ABRAHAM,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Nos. 33 and 35 SECOND STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

LIST OF PRICES FOR FINE CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING:
Beaver Dress Suits..... \$50 00
Beaver Business Suits..... 40 00
Cashmere Suits..... 30 00
Fine Beaver Dress Coats..... 25 00
Fine Beaver Pants..... 11 00
Fine Cashmere Pants..... 8 00
Silk Velvet Vests..... 9 00
Cloth Vests..... 6 00
Fine Beaver Sack Coats..... 16 00
A splendid assortment of Furnishing Goods.

FASHIONABLE
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
A large Assortment of the Latest Styles of
BONNETS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.
Please call and examine my prices.
Mrs. M. WHYLAND,
134 Third street, near Minna.

B. McQUILLAN & SON,
Importers and Manufacturers of
WALNUT, ROSEWOOD AND GILT
Mouldings, Looking Glasses
ENGRAVERS, CHROMOS, LITHOGRAPHS, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

209 and 211..... Leidesdorff street,
Bet. Commercial and Sacramento, San Francisco.

Pictures, Diplomas and Business Cards framed on the most reasonable terms. RE-GILDING done in the best manner.

DR. SAGE'S
CATARRH
REMEDY

I do not wish to inform you, reader, that Dr. Wonderful, or any other man, has discovered a remedy that cures Consumption, when the lungs are half consumed, in short, will cure all diseases whether of mind, body or estate, make men live forever, and leave death to play for want of work, and is designed to make our sublimity sphere a blissful Paradise, to which Heaven itself shall be but a side show. You have heard enough of that kind of humbuggery. But when I tell you that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy WILL positively cure the worst cases of Catarrh in the head, I only assert that which thousands can testify to. I will pay \$500 Reward for a case that I cannot cure. A pamphlet giving symptoms and other information sent free to any address. This remedy is SOLD BY MOST DRUGGISTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.



Price 50 cents. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of sixty cents, or four packages for two dollars. Beware of COUNTERFEITS and WORTHLESS IMITATIONS. See that my private Stamp, which is a positive guarantee of Genuineness, is upon the outside wrapper. Remember that this private Stamp, issued by the United States Government expressly for stamping my medicines, has a portrait, name and address, and the words "U. S. CERTIFICATE OF GENUINENESS," engraved upon it, and need not be mistaken. Don't be swindled by travelers and others representing themselves as Dr. Sage; I am the only man now living that has the knowledge and right to manufacture the genuine Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I never travel to sell this medicine.
R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,
133 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y.

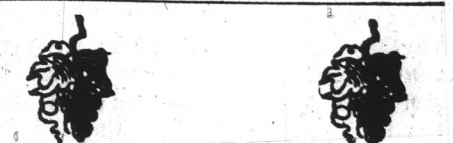
Risdon Iron and Locomotive Works!
W. H. TAYLOR, President.
JOSEPH MOORE, Superintendent.
CORNER BEALE AND HOWARD STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Manufacture Steam Engines, Quartz and Flour Mill Machinery, Chilled Car Wheels. The only Foundry on this Coast. Mining, Derrick and Water Wheels, all of the latest and most improved description. Boiler and Sheet Iron Work made at the shortest notice.

The R. I. and L. Works, being guided by a large experience in older shops, have spared no expense in providing the best class of tools, and have built their works as best suited to this country trade, and feel confident in offering to customers better work, at LOWER RATES, than can be obtained elsewhere.
The machinery for making HYDRAULIC PIPE has been made by themselves; have turned out upward of 100,000 feet of pipe of various sizes in the last year, and upward of 1,000 feet per day of 30-inch pipe from sizes varying from No. 14 to 3-8 iron, standing pressures as high as 900 feet of water. The facilities for Asphalting the Pipe are perfect, and effectually prevent rust or wasting.

JAMES O'CONNELL,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
WOOD & COAL,
COR. COMMERCIAL AND EAST STS.,
San Francisco.

Hotels, Boarding Houses and Families supplied at the shortest notice, and at the lowest market rates.
All orders promptly attended to.



PURE WINES
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the Jewish community, that he has now on hand

PURE CALIFORNIA WINES,
for use during the Holidays.

G. GROEZINGER,
NORTHWEST COR. PINE & BATTERY STS.
SAN FRANCISCO.



POLLARD & CARVILL
Manufacturing Co.

Manufacture the Celebrated
CLARENCE COACHES,
FAMILY AND LIGHT CARRIAGES,
And Buggies of all descriptions.

The Work done at this establishment is not inferior to any Eastern or imported. The reputation gained by the experience of fifteen years manufacturing at the East and ten years in San Francisco, is a full guarantee for any work done at this manufactory.

Repairing, Blacksmithing, Painting, Varnishing and Turning done with neatness and dispatch.
Nos. 180 and 182 JESSIE STREET, running through to Nos. 184 and 186 STEVENSON ST., between New Montgomery and Third streets.

FRANCIS E. FLINT. EDGAR J. MORTON.

Flint & Morton,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,
Also, Choice Brands of

Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,
NO. 121..... POST STREET,
Under Orleans Hotel,..... San Francisco.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

"THE" SHIRT FACTORY
OF...
ADOLPH NEUBERG,
No. 411..... Montgomery st.,
(UP STAIRS),
Next door to Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO.

MRS. M. M. COLEMAN,
Dress & Cloak Making,
115 KEARNY STREET,
West side, between Post and Sutter, SAN FRANCISCO.

W. N. TUTTLE. CHAS. W. J. JOHNSON.
TUTTLE & JOHNSON,
Heliographic Artists,
OF THE...
COSMOPOLITAN ART GALLERY
523 KEARNY STREET,
Bet. California and Sacramento, SAN FRANCISCO.

REMOVAL!

HAYWOOD & HARMON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN...
LUMBER,
Have removed their office from PIER No. 4, to PIER 13,
Stuart street.

Lumber sawed to order.

Steam Candy Manufactory

ROTHSCHILD & EHRENFORT,
(Late Bernheim & Ehrenfort),
NO. 408..... CLAY STREET,
Between Sansome and Battery, San Francisco

Manufacturers of all kinds of

FANCY AND COMMON CANDIES.
Importers and Dealers in Domestic and Foreign
Fruits, Nuts, and Almonds, etc.

New kinds of Fancy Candies. oc16

ALL KINDS OF
SEWING MACHINES,
FOR SALE OR TO LET BY
W. B. HIGGINS,
242 THIRD STREET,
Between Howard and Folsom,..... San Francisco.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

NEW AT
624 Pacific Street, &
J. B. HIGGINS & CO.

Direct from the manufacturer, the best and most reliable Sewing Machines, at the lowest prices, and on the most liberal terms. Sole Importers for the Pacific Coast.

Office: 105 Montgomery street, Room 2.

A FEW WORDS TO THE LADIES.

Many ladies, particularly mothers nursing, complain of a tired, listless feeling, or complete exhaustion, on arising in the morning. On the wife and mother devolves the responsibility of regulating the duties of the household. Her cares are numerous, and the mental as well as the physical powers are frequently called into requisition. She often finds her slightest occupation a weary task and existence a burden, while at the same time she has no regular disease. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, if resorted to at this period, will prove an unfailing remedy for this annoying lassitude. The effects of this potent agent are soon seen in the rosy cheek and elastic step of the head of the family, as with restored health and renewed spirits she takes her accustomed place in the family circle. If this friend in need be regularly used, those depressing symptoms will never be complained of, and not only would lassitude not be experienced, but many diseases following its advent be avoided. As a medical agent it has no equal, while its pleasing flavor and healthful effects have made it a general favorite. It is free from all properties calculated to impair the system, and its operations are at once mild, soothing and efficient. All who have used the Bitters attest its virtues and commend it to use.

1840 1870

The "PAIN KILLER" may justly be styled the great medicine of the world, for there is no region of the globe into which it has not found its way, and been largely used and highly prized. Moreover, there is no climate to which it has not proved to be well adapted for the cure of a considerable variety of diseases; it is a speedy and safe remedy for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, wounds and various other injuries, as well as for dysentery, diarrhoea, and bowel complaints generally. It is admirably suited for every race of men on the face of the globe.

It is a very significant fact, that notwithstanding the long period of years that the "Pain Killer" has been before the world, it has never lost one whit of its popularity, but, on the contrary, the call for it has steadily increased from its first discovery, and at no previous time has the demand for it been so great, or the quantity made so large, as it is to-day.

Another significant fact is, that nowhere has the Pain Killer ever been in higher repute, or been more generally used by families and individuals, than it has been here at home, where it was first discovered and introduced. That the Pain Killer will cure, what we have styled it, THE GREAT MEDICINE OF THE WORLD, there cannot be the shadow of a doubt. [Providence Advertiser.]

For an Irritated Throat, Cough or Cold, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. have opened a Ticket Office in this city, which is situated at 214 Montgomery st.

Shaffer & Walter, the well known liquor dealers, have received the sole agency of the famous Pipifax Bitters, for the United States.

We recommend to all our musical readers the new music store "Handel House," New Montgomery street, near Howard, as a place where they can find at all times the greatest choice of old and new music.

New Advertisements.

New Store! New Goods!
NO. 303 KEARNEY STREET, near Bush.

The undersigned has opened the above store with an elegant assortment of
FANCY GOODS, LACES & WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
Ladies' and Children's Fashioning Goods, Etc.
H. MEININGER.

HANDEL HOUSE,
New Montgomery street, near Gates' Drug Store, Howard street.

Just received an assortment of the newest Vocal and Piano-forte Music direct from London. Also, English Upright Pianos, specially the mufum in parvo, smallest piano in the world, with power equal to a large Grand. Bayers call.
Tuning and Repairing done.
A. H. HAVELL, Manager.

Dividenden-Notiz.
Hibernia Savings and Loan Society
des von Montgomery und Market Streets, San Francisco, 25. Juli 1871. — In einer an heutigen Tage abgehaltenen Versammlung des Directoren wurde eine Dividende von zehn (10) Prozent per Jahr für die am 1. Juli 1871 endenden Monate erklart, sei von den Deposanten, sobald an und nach diesem Datum.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
...FOR...
STATE HARBOR COMMISSIONER,
JOHN ROSENFELD.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
The undersigned respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he has always on hand a fine and large assortment of
Boots and Shoes.
BOOTS made to order and repairing done
GEO. SPANAGEL,
No. 646 Clay street, near Kearny.

New Advertisements.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, BE
It is known, I have constituted JOHN WERNER SHAEFFER and MAX WALTER of San Francisco, California, my sole Agents, to manufacture in accordance with the formula prescribed and furnished them by me, and to sell and deal in throughout the United States, my celebrated
PIPIFAX BITTERS.
Done at Berlin, in the Kingdom of Prussia, in the month of January, year of grace 1871.

HERM. WOLFFGANG.
Office of the American Consul, Berlin, Prussia.
The above authorization was duly executed in my presence by HERMANN WOLFFGANG, proprietor of said Pipifax Bitters.

H. KREISMANN,
United States Consul at Berlin, Prussia.

S. A. GOLDSTEIN,
Importer and Jobber of
Hosiery, Dry Goods and Government CLOTHING.
No. 212 Sansome street, San Francisco.
No. 164 Reade street, New York.

DIRECT FOR NEW YORK.
FIONEER LINE.
The A1 Clipper Ship
DANIEL MARCY,
WM. ROSS, JR., Master.
Is now ready to receive freight at Mission street wharf—having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. Apply to
MOORE & CO.,
Northwest corner Davis and California sts.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE
...FOR...
GOVERNOR,
HENRY H. HAIGHT.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE
...FOR...
GOVERNOR,
NEWTON BOTH.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
...FOR...
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
ROMUALDO PACHECO.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
...FOR...
ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOHN L. LOVE.

R. Lehman & Co.,
(Nachfolger von G. Borchard.)
Wholesale Confectioners,
No. 413 Davis Str.,
Eine Zätre täglich von Morgens 7 bis 10 Uhr.
Dieselben fertigen alle Sorten Gebäckwaren und Candies aus den besten Materialien und verkaufen sie billig als irgend ein Geschäft dieser Art.
R. B. — Siehe werthig: Eine große Auswahl von Gebäckwaren, Cakes und Gebäckwaren zur Bereitung von Torten, feine feine Torten, Pasteten, Trüffeln, Figuren, Bonbons, Pasteten etc.
Es werden als halbjährlich in jedem Jahre garantiert.
Es werden vom Bunde werden prompt ausgeführt und Gänzlich liberalen Bedingungen genügt.

French Mutual and Provident Savings and Loan Society.
Dreißigzwanzigste halbjährliche Dividende.
Eine Dividende von zehn (10) Prozent auf die Operationen der Gesellschaften Spar- und Vorsorge-Gesellschaft für die am 30. Juni 1871 beendigten Monate, wurde die Unterzeichnung mit dem Betrage der von den Mitgliedern einbezogenen Unterzahlungen von dem Verwaltungsrath in der am 17. d. M. abgehaltenen halbjährlichen Versammlung beschlossen. Diese Dividende ist zahlbar an und nach dem 1. d. M. in der Office der Gesellschaft, 411 Davis Straße.
Ged. W. Martin, Schriftf.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA
CABIN, \$100. SECOND CLASS, \$50

LEAVE WHARF CORNER OF FIRST AND BRANNAN STS., punctually at eleven o'clock, A. M. on the 2d and 17th of each month, (except when either date falls on Sunday, then on Saturday Evening), for PANAMA, connecting via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid steamers from PANAMA for NEW YORK.

Change of Schedule.
August 2—CONSTITUTION, Capt. J. M. Cava's, calling at SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA, LA UNION and PUNTA ARENAS, and connecting with the Steamer RISING STAR.
Steamer of the 17th calls at MAZATLAN, MANZANILLO and ACAPULCO, and connecting Steamer at KINGSTON, JAMAICA.
Through Tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queens-town, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, Havre, Hamburg, Stettin, Copenhagen and Norway.

For Japan and China.
Steamers leave on the 1st of every month, punctually at noon, for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with the Company's Branch Line for SHANGHAI, via Higo and Nagasaki.
August 1st—AMERICA, Capt. D. B. Warsaw.
Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office, at their WHARF, CORNER OF FIRST AND BRANNAN STREETS.
ELDRIDGE & IRWIN, Agents.

P. DOUGLAS & CO.,
...DEALERS IN...
CROCKERY,
CHINA AND GLASSWARE.
Silver-plated Ware, Cutlery,
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, ETC.,
Saloons and Bars furnished at low prices.
131 KEARNEY STREET, bet. Sutter and Post,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.
Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effective remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.
Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear.
Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.
Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.
Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,
For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chills, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.
As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in no wise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed. Unaccompanied persons, either resident in, or travelling through malarious localities, will be protected by taking the AGUE CURE daily.
For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver to healthy activity.
For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed. Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.
PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.
CRANE & BRIGHAM, Wholesale Agent San Francisco.

REGULAR
Republican Nominee,
...FOR...
SUPERINTENDENT
...OF...
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
H. M. BOLANDER.

R. Lehman & Co.,
(Nachfolger von G. Borchard.)
Wholesale Confectioners,
No. 413 Davis Str.,
Eine Zätre täglich von Morgens 7 bis 10 Uhr.
Dieselben fertigen alle Sorten Gebäckwaren und Candies aus den besten Materialien und verkaufen sie billig als irgend ein Geschäft dieser Art.
R. B. — Siehe werthig: Eine große Auswahl von Gebäckwaren, Cakes und Gebäckwaren zur Bereitung von Torten, feine feine Torten, Pasteten, Trüffeln, Figuren, Bonbons, Pasteten etc.
Es werden als halbjährlich in jedem Jahre garantiert.
Es werden vom Bunde werden prompt ausgeführt und Gänzlich liberalen Bedingungen genügt.

19 NEW MONTGOMERY ST.,
19 NEW MONTGOMERY ST.,
GRAND HOTEL BUILDING.
DIAMOND TOOTH PASTE.
All persons are cautioned from buying the DIAMOND TOOTH PASTE from Peddlers, or any person, except C. C. KEENE, Music Store, 105 Montgomery street, (Local Agent). DR. LEVI W. TAYLOR is the inventor and sole proprietor of the DIAMOND TOOTH PASTE, and none is genuine without my signature.
DR. LEVI W. TAYLOR.
Office: 105 Montgomery street, Room 4.

Universal Self-pressing Cigar Mould,
(Patented November 1870, and January 1871.)
The most perfect, practical, simple and economical Cigar Mould in existence

Advantages of the Universal Self-pressing Cigar Mould.

They are cheaper because only 100 are required for each Cigar-maker.
The Bunch dries much quicker as each Mould is exposed to the air.
The head of the Bunch is completely formed, the edges so fine and sharp that turning is superfluous.
The strength of the Spring is calculated therefore cannot press the Bunch too tight.
The Spring is the press and protects the Top from breakage and prevents dust or dirt from gaining access to the interior of the Mould.
The Outlays for Presses alone are as much as the entire cost of our Moulds.
The work is done quicker, there being no time lost in Pressing.
As no Press is used no Bond to the Government is necessary.

S. JACOBY & CO., Sole Agents for the United States, 209 PEARL STREET, New York.—P. O. Box 2639.
Orders directed to PHILO JACOBY, 480 Montgomery street, San Francisco, will be promptly attended to.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passenger Sunday excepted	Express Train Daily	July 9th, 1871.	Express Train Daily	Passenger Sunday excepted
4:00 P.M.	8:00 A.M.	San Francisco	5:45 P.M.	12:30 P.M.
4:45 "	8:40 "	Oakland	6:12 "	11:45 "
5:30 "	9:30 "	San Jose	6:30 "	12:15 "
7:58 "	12:21 P.M.	Stockton	1:28 "	8:25 "
9:35 P.M.	2:10 "	Sacramento	11:45 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
	4:10 "	Marysville	9:10 "	
	7:50 "	Sonoma	5:40 "	
	2:30 "	Sacramento	11:45 "	
	5:25 "	Colfax	8:45 "	
	1:15 A.M.	Hemo	1:00 A.M.	
	3:10 "	Winnemucc	4:05 P.M.	
	12:00 M.	Battle Mountain	1:25 "	
	4:40 P.M.	Elko	8:45 A.M.	
	6:20 A.M.	Ogden	5:30 P.M.	

SAN JOSE BRANCH.
Leave San Francisco at 9:10 A.M. daily (except Sundays), and 3:30 P.M. daily. Returning leaves San Jose at 7:30 A.M. daily, and 5:30 P.M. daily (except Sundays).

OAKLAND BRANCH.
Leave San Francisco, 6:50, 8:50, 9:10, 10:20 and 11:30 A.M., 12:30, 1:50, 3:00, 4:00, 5:15, 6:30, 8:30 and 11:30 P.M. (10:20, 11:10 and 9:00 to Oakland only.)
Leave Oakland, 6:15, 8:30, 7:40, 8:40 and 10:00 A.M., 1:30, 2:40, 4:55, 6:10 and 10:30 P.M.
Leave Oakland, 8:25, 8:40, 7:30, 9:00, 10:10, 11:30 and 11:50 A.M., 1:40, 2:50, 5:30, 6:55, 8:50 and 10:20 P.M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.
From San Francisco, 7:20, 9:00 and 11:15 A.M., 1:30, 4:00, 5:30 and 7:00 P.M. (7:20, 11:15 and 5:30 to Fruit Vale only.)
From Hayward, 8:40, 7:00 and 10:45 A.M., and 3:30 P.M.
From Fruit Vale, 8:55, 7:35, 9:00 and 11:30 A.M., 1:30, 4:05 and 6:30 P.M.
B Trains do not run Sundays.

A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent,
A. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
Montgomery st., bet. Washington & Jackson.
A. BISACCANTI, Business Manager
MADAME AGATHE STANES' GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
Friday Evening, July 28th,
CRISPINO A LA COMARE.
Saturday afternoon Grand Matinee,
ERNANI!
FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Under the direction of the celebrated Composer, **SIGNOR P. GIORZA.**

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle, \$1.00
Parquette, 50
Gallery, 1.00
Reserved seats in Dress Circle and Parquette 50 cents extra; Boxes, \$12 and \$6.
Doors open at 7:30 o'clock; Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.
The sale of tickets for single nights will take place at the Ticket Office of the Metropolitan Theatre.

14 Montgomery street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
SULLIVAN, FRATINER & CO.,
CLOAK EMPORIUM,

Regular
DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE,
...FOR...
SUPERINTENDENT
...OF...
Public Instruction
O. P. FITZGERALD.
(THE PRESENT MOVEMENT.)
Republikanischer Kandidat
für State Treasurer:
Ferdinand Bachr.

NEW BELLA UNION
SAMUEL TETLOW, PROPRIETOR
R. G. MARSH, STAGE MANAGER
E. ZIMMER, Musical Director
This Elegant Temple of Muses is OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
Minstrel Performance!
Ethiopian Acts!
Terpsichorean Exercises! Etc.
Re-Engagement of Mlle Aline Le Favre—30,000 Persons have witnessed her Performance.
Overwhelming success of the great Ella Weaner, in her songs and lightning changes.
The popular Reynolds Bros. in their double songs and dances.
MISS JOSEPHINE, MISS MINNIE CORBYN, TOMMY BREE, FANNY GABRIELSON, MINNIE FILLMORE, HARRY THOMPSON, MARIE ZOREL, FRANK JONES, FRANK JONES.
And the Excelsior Star Troupe.
New Programme Every Evening.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle and Orchestra, Fifty Cents
Private Boxes, \$2.50 and \$3.00
Promenade Boxes, \$5.00

DRY GOODS!
LIQUIDATION SALE!
TAAFFE & CO.,
LICK HOUSE,
ARE CLEARING OUT THEIR ENTIRE
Stock, all of which must be disposed of before
THE FIRST OF AUGUST,
REGARDLESS OF COST!
Consisting in part of:
Moire Antique Silks, in all colors \$3.50 worth \$5.00
Chene Silks, in great variety, 1.37 worth 2.25
Cheek Silks, 85 worth 1.25
Satin de Chine Stripes, 1.00 worth 1.75
Plain Taffeta Silks, in all colors, 1.50 worth 2.50
Plain Taffeta Silks, in all colors, 2.00 worth 3.50
French Poplins, in all colors, 1.25 worth 1.75
Scotch Linseys, 45 worth 1.00
Empress Cloths, 400 to 750, worth 75c to 1.25
Mousmings, 90 worth 50
Mosquito Plaid, 25 worth 50
Striped and Check Chinos, 35 worth 75
A large lot of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs from \$2.75 to \$5, former prices \$2 to \$8.
LACES.
Consisting of Point Lace Sets, Guipure and Chantilly Lace Flounces, at less than half cost of importation.
450 DOZEN BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES, At \$1.50 per pair.
CLOAKS AND SUITS.
45 Cloaks, at \$3.50, worth \$10.00
30 Cloaks, at \$6.00, worth 15.00
25 Cloaks, at \$9.00, worth 18.00
25 Cloaks, at \$10.00, worth 20.00
Also, the balance of our Velvet Saques at further reduced prices.
We also continue to make to order Cloaks, Suits and Dresses, in the Very Latest Styles and Lowest Prices.
Purchasers in need of goods in our line would profit by calling and examining our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
TAAFFE & CO.

PRECHT & EGGERS,
DEALERS IN...
Green & Dried Fruits, Nuts, Etc
PACIFIC FRUIT MARKET,
San Francisco.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.
No. 619 Clay street.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held July 9th, 1871, a Dividend of ten per cent. per annum, free of Federal tax, was declared on all deposits for the term ending June 30, 1871. Dividend payable on and after July 10, 1871.
CYRUS W. GARMANT, Secretary.

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Atmosphäre des Monats: 2.0
 Dieser Punkt anferligt, aber alle Platten mit dieser Lage
 nicht besetzt.

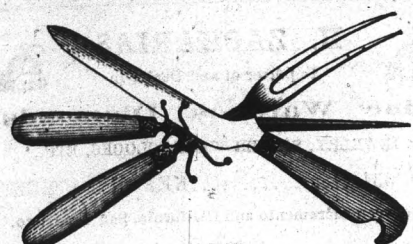
SEVENTH WARD.

ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 1.

The Office of the Board of Registration in the Seventh Ward will be open for the enrollment of voters daily from 8 a. m. to 7 1/2 o'clock p. m., at Montezuma Hall, corner of Jessie and First streets, until the 7th day of August. All voters must personally attend to the enrollment of their names.

WILLIAM J. HARDY,
Inspector of Election.

PRICE'S CARVERS!



CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

They are sent all over the world.
...REMOVED TO...

No. 415 Kearny street,
Between Pine and California.

O'BRIEN & WARD.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.
N.E. Cor. Montgomery & Clay sts.

Hotels, Private Families and Employers of every description, promptly supplied with the best MALE and FEMALE HELP, without trouble or expense. Only send order, or write by Mail or Express, to JOHN O'BRIEN & CO., San Francisco.

CHEAP & GOOD PRINTING.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
done at lowest rates and in the best manner.

Special attention paid to CARDS, BILL-HEADS, etc.

CALHOUN,

540 MARKET ST., opposite the Grand Hotel,
SAN FRANCISCO.

JOHN F. VAN COURT,

DEALER IN...
WHIPS, Saddlery, Horse Brushes, etc.

No. 351 MARKET STREET,
Near Second,..... SAN FRANCISCO.

Particular attention paid to Carriage Trimming.—Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

Music furnished of every description
...BY...

ERNST SCHLOTT & JOSEPH SCHMIDT.

Orders can be left at FELDBUSH & CO'S Music and Toy store, No. 207 Montgomery street, Room House Block.

Private residences: Mr. SCHLOTT, 432 Chestnut street, Mr. J. SCHMIDT, formerly director of the "Department Band," No. 1025 Washington st.

PRO BONO PUBLICO!!

FURTHER REDUCTION
...IN...

Teas, Coffees & Sugars

OCCIDENTAL TEA STORE,
540 MARKET STREET,
Next door to Hibernia Bank, Opposite the Grand Hotel,
San Francisco.

TEAS.

JAPAN, Low, [L]..... 75 Cts. per lb.
JAPAN, Medium, [M]..... 70 Cts. per lb.
JAPAN, in 1-2 lb. and 1 lb. packages..... 60 Cts. per lb.
SCENTED POUCHONG, [US]..... 55 Cts. per lb.
JAPAN, Jar, C-voice..... 70 Cts. per lb.
JAPAN, Jar, Very Fine t..... 90 Cts. per lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, Best Imported..... \$1.00 per lb.

COFFEES.

FRESH GROUND..... 25 Cts. per lb.
GREEN, Finest Costa Rica..... 51-2 lbs. for \$1.00
GREEN, Finest Java..... 51-2 lbs. for \$1.00
ROASTED, Choice and Pure..... 4 lbs. for \$1.00

SUGARS.

CRUSHED..... 7 lbs. for \$1.00
GRANULATED..... 7 lbs. for \$1.00
GOLDEN YELLOW, Extra..... 8 lbs. for \$1.00
COFFE SUGAR, Finest..... 9 lbs. for \$1.00
LIGHT BROWN, Finest..... 10 lbs. for \$1.00
RICE, Best Carolina..... 10 lbs. for \$1.00
CHOCOLATE..... 25 Cts. per lb.
CASTLE SOAP..... 50 Cts. per Bar.

Chas. Farre Champagne,

Ex Recent Importations,
IN BOND OR DUTY PAID.

JOHN MEL & SONS, Sole Agents,
36 California street.

TOMSKY & SON,

Practical Sign Painter,
No. 135..... POST STREET,
Near Kearny.

Store and Office Painting, Glazing, etc., etc., properly attended to.

AUG. J. SAULMAN, F. L. LAUENSTEIN.

SAULMAN'S COFFEE SALOON,
GERMAN BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY,
518 and 520 California street,
Opposite California Mar st., San Francisco.

AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR.

ORDERS FOR CONFECTIONARY, PASTRY, Jellies, Cream, etc., for Wedding Ceremonies and Parties, promptly attended to.
His long residence and extended custom is sufficient guarantee of the superiority of his productions.

JOHN TAYLOR, O. G. HALLETT.

TAYLOR & HALLETT,
WINE AND LIQUOR DEALERS,
NO 35 POST ST., San Francisco.

Sole Agents for the Posa Caliente Vineyard Sonoma.

Weber & Co's

Successors to Mathews Schwamm,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

GERMAN SAUSAGES

ALSO DEALERS IN
Ham, Bacon, Shoulder Trimmings, etc.

108 DUPONT STREET,
Between Post and Geary..... San Francisco.



N. P. COLE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS,
Wholesale & Retail Dealers

...IN...
FURNITURE

—AND—
BEDDING,

NOS. 220, 222, 224 and 226 BUSH STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

WHAT CHEER LAUNDRY,

What Cheer House.

Special attention paid to doing up Washing in best style.
Washing returned in time for any steamer or jet leaving the city.
All buttons sewed on, and ordinary mending done. Give us a trial.

Laundry Office, What Cheer House.
se21

REMOVAL.

Dr. D. COHN,
Has removed his office and residence to
NO. 17 ELLIS STREET,.....near Market.

Office hours from 1 to 3 p. m.—Sundays, 9 to 10 a. m.

G. MALE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FIRE WOOD OF ALL KIND.

Cor. Fourth and Berry streets.
Foot of Long Bridge.....SAN FRANCISCO

COMMERCIAL

Steam Printing House

FRANCIS, VALENTINE & CO., Proprietors,
NO. 517 CLAY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

WARSCHAUER HOUSE,

MRS. A. T. WARSCHAUER.....PROPRIETRESS
No. 632.....Market street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny,
San Francisco.

THE ABOVE HOUSE IS FURNISHED throughout in a first-class manner. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Board and Lodging by the Day, Week, or Month.
The traveling public will find every possible convenience.

A first-class LUNCH will be served daily, from 10 1/2 a. m. to 1 1/2 p. m.

REMOVAL!

J. SHEW'S
PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,
...HAS REMOVED TO...

513 Montgomery street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Berlin Photographs, from re-touched negatives, and all the new styles, produced in the highest perfection of the art.

JOHN MEL & SONS,

36 CALIFORNIA STREET.

OFFERS FOR SALE IN BOND OR DUTY

BRANDIES—Cognac, in quarter cases and cases; WINES—Bordeaux, in 2 1/2 gallon packages; MARSEILLE, in 50 gallon packages; OLIVET WINES—in cases, quarts and pints; OLIVE OIL—Pure, in quarts and pints; CASTLE SOAP—Ginseng brand and White Castle; COGNAC—Champagne, Claret, Soda and Druggists; CORK STRIPS—French, first brands, 14, 16, 18 and 20 Kilos.

GUM—Assorted.

DR. M. SICHEL,

SURGEON DENTIST
650 and 652 WASHINGTON ST.,
Near Kearny street,..... SAN FRANCISCO

Extracting teeth with Nitrous Oxide, or Laughing Gas.

CALIFORNIA ASSAY OFFICE,

No. 512 California street.

San Francisco, May 8th, 1871.
The partnership heretofore existing between H. H. LAWRENCE and J. A. MARS, under the firm name of the CALIFORNIA ASSAY OFFICE, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 5th, inst. All outstanding debts of the late firm will be paid by J. A. Mars, who is alone authorized to collect all outstanding indebtedness due the California Assay Office.

The business of the late firm will be carried on as usual by the undersigned, under the name of the CALIFORNIA ASSAY OFFICE, No. 512 California street.

Referring to the above notice, I hereby cheerfully recommend the patrons of the California Assay Office to continue their patronage with the successor of the business, Mr. J. A. MARS.

H. H. LAWRENCE.

WARREN & CO.,
Importeurs und Großhändler in
Frischen Ausern,
No. 92 California Market,
nahe Vine Straße.

Kulten feiner Qualität werden täglich frisch empfangen und zu beliebigen Quantitäten verkauft.

C. MAUSHARDT, W. HOLSCHER,
Mausshardt & Holscher,
...DEALERS IN...

Native and Foreign Red and White

Wines, Brandies,
Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

NO. 136.....FOURTH STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

GETZ & WOLFEN,

Commission Merchants
AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dairy Produce and Poultry

...ALSO...
Dealers in Butter, Eggs, California, Eastern, Swiss, Limburg and Green Cheese; Holland, Herrings, Sardines, Anchovies, and genuine Russian Caviar.

Fresh Honey constantly on hand.

STALL NO. 88,
CALIFORNIA MARKET..... San Francisco.

Agents for Clear Lake Cheese.—Consignments solicited.

For the Holidays!

GREAT BARGAINS

All who wish to fit up
their house with

First-class Furniture,
...AT VERY...

LOW RATES.

Owing to the immense stock on hand, the undersigned sell their goods lower than any other house on this coast.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL.
GOODWIN & CO.,
Nos. 330 to 334 Pine street.

PEEPLERS, BEWARE!

The Police Officers will be instructed to arrest all Peddlers who have not procured their Licenses for the present quarter. To avoid the heavy penalties and fines incurred by an arrest, it is necessary that they obtain their Licenses at once, at the office, No. 7 City Hall.

E. P. BUCKLEY, License Collector.

D. CAVALLETTI,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FRESH AND SALT FISH,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Stall 12, Fruit Market, bet. Clay & Washington.

Restaurants, Families, Hotels and Shipping supplied at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Goods delivered free of charge.

JOHN A. FULTON,

Contractor for
PILE DRIVING,

Bridge and Wharf Building,
OFFICE.....NO. 252 SPEAR STREET,
Near Folsom,..... SAN FRANCISCO.

Pacific Loan and Discount Office.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—S. L. MARKS HAS
Removed to 609 SACRAMENTO STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny.

PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
609 Sacramento street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny.

This office loans money to professional men, Government and State officials, tradesmen, mechanics and others, on approved endorsed Notes, payable in installments, either weekly or monthly, as per agreement. Advances made on freshhold, leasehold, and other properties, merchandise in warehouses, etc.

PACIFIC BREWERY,

No. 271 Tehama street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Families supplied at short notice.

FREDERICK TORMAN.

Messrs. DELATOUR & CO.,

...THE...
Star Decorators!

Have on Hand
A NEW STYLE OF DECORATIONS

For further particulars inquire a PLATT'S MUSIC HALL. PIPER & CO.

G. Groezinger,
DEALER IN

NATIVE WINES AND BRANDIES,
BITTERS.

ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS AND FOREIGN WINES.
N. W. CORNER OPIUM AND BATTERY,
SAN FRANCISCO. jy1

STOP!

DO NOT PURCHASE ANY
GAS MACHINE

UNTIL HAVING FIRST EXAMINED THE
ATMOSPHERIC

GAS COMPANY'S
CARBURATOR.

It is the cheapest and the best in use, is absolutely SAFE, and produces the most BRILLIANT LIGHT, free from smoke or smell.

The ATMOSPHERIC GAS COMPANY'S CARBURATOR can be readily attached to all PUBLIC BUILDINGS and PRIVATE DWELLINGS in town and country, and ought to be in use in every Church, College, Theatre, Court-House, Hotel, Store, Ball-Room and Railroad Depot in the country.

The Light produced by the Atmospheric Gas Company's Carburator is cheaper than any light produced by either Candles, Oil Lamps, Coal Gas, or any of the other Gas Machines.

No Machinery, Weights, or Pulleys, Air-Forcing Apparatus, Clockwork, or anything of a mechanical nature, which is likely to get out of order and become a source of annoyance, inconvenience and expense, is connected with it.

The Atmospheric Gas Company's Carburator is AUTOMATIC. The application of the principles of atmospheric pressure and specific gravity is the principle by which Gas is generated and consumed.

Read the following testimonials as to its safety, signed by all the Presidents and officers of the different Insurance Offices in San Francisco:

SAN FRANCISCO, December 8th, 1870.
Having carefully examined the apparatus used by the Atmospheric Gas Company, and being satisfied with the safety of the same, the undersigned Insurance Companies, hereby certify that we will make no extra charge for insurance for their use in premises insured by us.

Pacific Insurance Company,
J. HUNT, President.

Union Insurance Company,
GIVE TOUCHARD.

Liverpool and London and Globe Ins. Co.,
WM. B. JOHNSON, General Agent.

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London,
G. O'HARA TAAFFE, Gen'l Agent.

Occidental Insurance Company,
A. G. STILES, President.

Home Mutual Insurance Company,
H. B. BUCKLEY, Gen'l Manager.

Peoples Insurance Company,
H. G. HOBNER, Secretary.

Manhattan and Phoenix Insurance Companies,
ROBT. B. SWAIN & CO., Agents.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company,
J. A. JONES, Manager.

Hamb.-Bremen Fire Insurance Company,
MORIS SEYER & CO., Agents.

Royal Insurance Company,
CHAUNCEY & CO., Agents.

Northern Assurance Company,
WM. LANE BOOKER, Agent.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Companies,
TILLINGHAST BROS., Gen'l Ag's.

Read the following testimonials as to its merits, from gentlemen who have been using the Atmospheric Gas Company's Carburator for months past.

We, the undersigned, citizens of San Francisco, in the State of California, do hereby certify that we are well acquainted with the gas and apparatus manufactured by the Atmospheric Gas Company of San Francisco and can well recommend the apparatus as simple and of easy management, and the gas as clean, clear and brilliant. In this respect, as well as in point of safety and economy, we do not believe this gas has a superior. We have had it in use at our Villa near Menlo Park for about ten months, and it has given entire satisfaction.

San Francisco, May 31st, 1871.

WM. E. BARON,
THOMAS BELL.

This is to certify that I have been using the apparatus of the Atmospheric Gas Company for the last four months; that during that time I had neither trouble nor inconvenience from it. Further, that it gave as good a light as the gas of the San Francisco Gas Company, with, moreover, a saving of some (50) fifty per cent. in the cost of it, and that finally I can heartily recommend it to any one concerned.

EDWARD NEUNANN,
Apothecary and Druggist, 261 Kearny street, San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10th, 1871.

I am now using, and have been for some time, in my house at San Mateo, a thirty-light apparatus, manufactured by the Atmospheric Gas Company in this city. Said apparatus has more than met my expectation in every particular—brilliance of light, steady action, easy management, economy, safety, free from smell, are all combined in this patent. I have no hesitation in recommending the same in the strongest manner.

A. AUSTIN.

OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,

NO. 220 BATTERY ST.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

VEHICLE LICENSES DELINQUENT.

The Penalties to be Rigidly Enforced
Through the Police Court.

All Persons who have not paid their Vehicle Licenses, which became due on the first of the present month, are hereby warned in time, that the same, if unpaid on the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST ensuing, will become delinquent, when an addition of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. will be added, and the drivers of such vehicles, whether owners or not, will be arrested and prosecuted through the Police Court and subjected to fines much heavier than the license.

E. P. BUCKLEY, Collector of Licenses.
Office, No. 7 City Hall.

HOWE & ROSENBAUM,

Attorneys at Law,
WATT'S BUILDING,
S. E. cor. Clay and Kearny sts., San Francisco,
Entrance on Clay street.

Practice in all Courts, Law Cases, Civil and Criminal promptly attended to.

J. BLAKE,

Merchant Tailor,
No. 417 Sutter street,
Between Stockton and Powell, San Francisco.

An assortment of Boys' Clothing made to Order at short notice.

C. Dieterich,

der alte Pionier-Sandagist,
733 1/2 Market Straße, zwischen 3. und 4.,
empfiehlt sich dem geehrten Publikum im Auftritte von Fräulein, Schüllerbändern für Damen und Herren. Ferner hat er jede Art von Schürhürchen, Röcken und Fußmäulchen, sowie alle möglichen Bedecken für den menschlichen Körper.

Reparaturen, sowie neue Arbeiten werden auf das Beste und Billigste besorgt.

EUGENE BOUCHER,

Merchant Tailor,
NO. 537.....SACRAMENTO STREET,
Near Montgomery,..... SAN FRANCISCO

Would remind his customers that long experience and practice is the best recommendation.

P. A. FINICAN,

NORFOLK
STABLES
NO. 124 ELLIS STREET..... SAN FRANCISCO.

Horses, Buggies, Carriages, etc., always on hand. Orders promptly attended to.

ROCHE, BISHOP & KENDRICK,

STONE CUTTERS,
Empire Stone Yard,
COR. KING AND RICH STREETS,
West of Third.....SAN FRANCISCO.

Orders for Stone Work, left at our Yard, will be promptly attended to.

COD LIVER OIL

IS KNOWN TO POSSESS REMARKABLE POWERS in diseases of the throat, lungs, etc. GLUCOLEN is a preparation in which the oil is rendered palatable. Made and sold by JAMES G. STEELE & CO., No. 521 Montgomery street.

POISON OAK.

IMPORTANT TO PICKNICKERS.—WE offer our Fluid Extract of GINDELIA as a sure cure for the antiseptic eruption known as Oak Poison. JAMES G. STEELE & CO., Apothecaries, 521 Montgomery street.

MURPHY BROS.,

NO. 761.....MARKET STREET,
RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THEIR friends and the public, that they have opened the Establishment, No. 761 Market street, as an emporium for the sale of

Pure and Undiluted
Teas, Coffees, Spices,
And a General Assortment of

First Class Groceries,
Having introduced the Most Perfect Machinery on the Pacific Coast, for the purpose of Roasting and Grinding Coffee and Spices, and personally superint